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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पुथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके  
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)  
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं  
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India  
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1000.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के रितेन काउंसिल श्री टी. निरंजन रेड्डी, अधिवक्ता, हैदराबाद को आंध्र प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय, हैदराबाद में दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा अन्वेषित मामलों से उद्भूत अभियोजन, अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा अन्य विषयों का संचालन करने के लिए विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. 225/5/2006-ए.बी.डी.-II]

चंद्र प्रकाश, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 9th March, 2006

S.O. 1000.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal

Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri T. Niranjana Reddy, Advocate, Hyderabad Retainer Counsel of the Central Bureau of Investigation in the Andhra Pradesh High Court, Hyderabad as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution, appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of the cases investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment.

[No. 225/5/2006-AVD-II]

CHANDRA PRAKASH, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

कार्यालय, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

जयपुर, 1 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1001.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1981 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23 सी) की उपधारा (vi), आयकर नियम 1962 के सह पठित नियम 2 सीए द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, जयपुर एतद्वारा "श्री आर्य विद्यापीठ सोसायटी, भुसावर (भरतपुर)" को निर्धारण वर्ष 2001-02 से 2003-04 (वित्त वर्ष 2000-01 से 2002-03) के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों

के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त धारा के निमित्त अनुमोदित करती हैं, अर्थात् :—

1. कर निर्धारिणी उसकी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा उसकी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उसका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है,
2. कर निर्धारिणी उपयुक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेवर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर अथवा किसी अन्य वस्तु आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करवा सकेगा,
3. यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर निर्धारिणी के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा-पुस्तिकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हों,
4. कर निर्धारिणी आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष फाइल करेगा,
5. विद्यमान की स्थिति में अतिरिक्त राशियां और परिसम्पत्तियां समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएंगी और इसका कोई भी भाग सोसायटी के किसी सदस्य को नहीं दिया जाएगा।

[अधिसूचना सं. 3/06/सं. मुआआ/अ.आ.आ. (समन्वय)/जय./10  
(23सी)(vi)/05-06/4209]

एम.एन. वर्मा, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

(OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF  
INCOME-TAX)

Jaipur, the 1st March, 2006

**S.O. 1001.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) read with rule 2CA of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, I, the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, Jaipur hereby approves "Shri Arya Vidyapeeth Society, Bhusawar" for the purpose of the said section for the assessment years 2001-02 to 2003-04 (F. Yrs. 2000-01 to 2002-03), subject to the following conditions namely :—

1. the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
2. the assessee will not invest or deposit its funds (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;

3. this order will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business;
4. the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961;
5. that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organization with similar objectives and no part of the same will go to any of the members of the Institution.

[Notification No. 3/06/No. CC/Addl. CIT (Co-Ord.)/JPR/  
19(23C)(vi)/05-06/4209]

M.N. VERMA, Chief Commissioner of Income-tax

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च, 2006

**का. आ. 1002.**—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड (9) के उप-खंड (1) और (2)(क) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (3) के खंड (च) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री जे.डी. शर्मा, अध्यक्ष, इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक ऑफिसर्स एसोसिएशन को अधिसूचना जारी होने की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा उनके स्थान पर किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को नामित किए जाने तक अथवा उनके इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक में अधिकारी बने रहने तक, अथवा अगला आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, बशर्ते, वह छः वर्ष से अधिक की लगातार अवधि के लिए पद ग्रहण नहीं करेंगे, इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक के बोर्ड में अधिकारी-कर्मचारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/49/2005-बीओ-1]

जी.बी. सिंग, अवर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 9th March, 2006

**S.O. 1002.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (f) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) and (2)(a) of clause (9) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri J.D. Sharma, President Indian Overseas Bank Officers' Association as Officer Employee Director on the Board of Directors of Indian Overseas Bank for a period of three years from the date of notification or until his successor is nominated or until he ceases to be an officer of Indian Overseas Bank, or until further orders whichever is earlier provided that he shall not hold office continuously for a period exceeding six years.

[F. No. 9/49/2005-BO-1]

G. B. SINGH, Under Secy.

## उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 8 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1003. — भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 9968 (भाग 1) 1988	02, फरवरी 2006	27 फरवरी, 2006

इस भारतीय संशोधन की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 09/टी-3]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञानिक एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

## MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 8th March, 2006

S.O. 1003. — In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & year of the Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 9968 (Part 1) : 1988 Specification for Elastomer insulated cables Part 1 For working voltages upto and including 1100 Volts (First Revision)	02, February 2006	27 February 2006

Copy of this Amendment is available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: ET 09/T-3]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Sc. F &amp; Head (Electrotechnical)

नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च, 2006

का. अ. 1004.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	6303 : 1984, शुष्क सेलों और बैटरियों के लिए सामान्य अपेक्षाएं और परीक्षण पद्धतियां (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	06, फरवरी 2006	01 मार्च, 2006

इस भारतीय संशोधन की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 10/टी-16]

पी.के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञ. एफ एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 9th March, 2006

S.O. 1004.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & year of the Indian Standards	No. & year of the Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 6303 : 1984, General requirements and methods of tests for dry cells and batteries (First Revision)	06, February 2006	01 March, 2006

Copy of this Amendment is available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : ET 10/T-16]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Sc. F &amp; Head (Electrotechnical)

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1005.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:—

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 8953 : 2006 वात्या भट्टी के लिए 62 प्रतिशत ईंटों और ब्लॉकों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 8953 : 1978	31 जनवरी, 2006

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों: अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एम टी डी 15/टी-12]

एस.के. गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2006

S.O. 1005.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicate against each:

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & year of the Indian Standards	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 8953 : 2006—62 Percent alumina bricks and blocks for blast furnace—Specification (First Revision)	IS 8953 : 1978	31 January, 2006

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MTD 15/T-12]

S. K. GUPTA, Scientist 'F' &amp; Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1006.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिगृहीत करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (को) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

1.	आई एस 12951 : 2006 उच्च तापमान प्रयोगों के लिये अभ्रक की उष्माशील्यत ईटे—विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 12951 : 1990	30 जनवरी, 2006
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इस भारतीय संशोधन की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयंबटूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

(संकेत : एम.टी.डी. 15/16)

एस.के. गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'F' एवं प्रमुख (एम.टी.डी.)

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2006

S.O. 1006.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been established on the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl No	No. and Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 12951 : 2006 Mica Insulating Bricks for High Temperature Applications—Specification (First Revision)	IS 12951 : 1990	30 January, 2006

Copy of this standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref:MTD 15/T-16]

S.K. GUPTA, Scientist 'F' &amp; Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1007.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 12467 (भाग 1) : 2006 वस्त्रादि सौफासाजी के फर्नीचर की ज्वलनशीलता का आकलन भाग 1 ज्वलन स्रोत : सुलगती सिगरेट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 12467 (भाग 1) : 1988	मार्च, 2006
2.	आई एस 13683 : 2006 वस्त्रादि—रिंग स्पन कोरा सूती धागा—विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	मार्च, 2006
3.	आई एस 13684 : 2006 वस्त्रादि—रोटर स्पन कोरा सूती धागा—विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	मार्च, 2006
4.	आई एस 15612 (भाग 2) : 2006 वस्त्रादि—पर्दे और ड्रेपों का ज्वलन व्यवहार भाग 2 टंगे नमूनों के बड़े प्रज्वलन स्रोत द्वारा ज्वाला फैलाव का मापन	—	मार्च, 2006

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर-शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[ संदर्भ : टीएक्सडी/जी 25 ]

एम.एस. वर्मा, निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (टीएक्सडी)

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2006

S.O. 1007.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rules (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 12467 (Part 1) : 2006 Textiles-Assessment of the ignitability of upholstered furniture Part 1 Ignition source : Smouldering cigarette (First Revision)	IS 12467 : 1988	March, 2006
2.	IS 13683 Textiles—Ring Spun Grey Cotton Yarn-Specification (First Revision)	—	March, 2006
3.	IS 13684 : 2006 Textiles—Rotor Spun Grey Cotton Yarn-Specification (First Revision)	—	March, 2006
4.	IS 15612 (Part 2) : 2006 Textiles—Burning Behaviour of Curtains and drapes Part 2 Measurement of flame spread of vertically oriented specimens with large ignition source.	---	March, 2006

Copy of these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shahi Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref:TXD/G-25]

M. S. VERMA, Director &amp; Head (Textiles)

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1008.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारों द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एक्सपर्ट डिजिटल स्केल, ई-126, जी आई डी सी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एस्टेट, सेक्टर-26, गांधी नगर-382 044, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ए एक्स पी-1000" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एक्सपर्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/82 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम से अधिक और 5000 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(309)/2005]

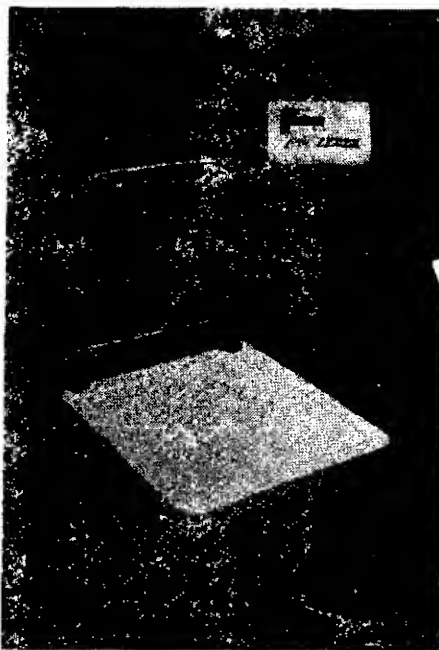
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2006

**S.O. 1008.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "AXP-1000" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "AXPERT" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Axpert Digital Scale, E-126, GIDC Electronics Estate, Sector-26, Gandhi Nagar-382 044, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2006/82;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging above 50 kg. to 5000 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[S. No. WM-21(309)/2005]

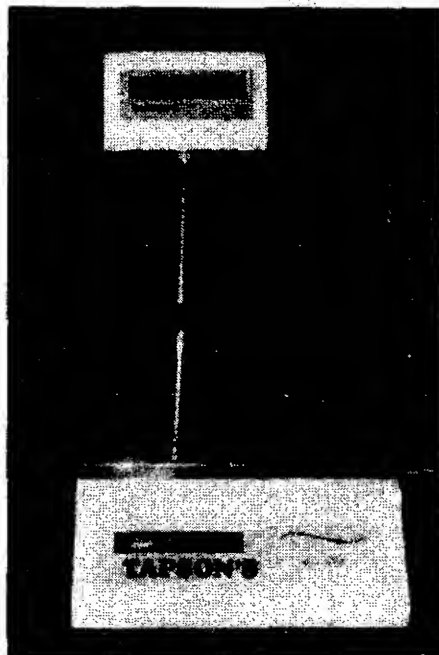
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2006

**का.आ. 1009.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स टेपसन्स साइंटिफिक इन्स्ट्रूमेंट कम्पनी, बी 2/402, फेस-III, शान्ति पार्क, मोरा रोड, (ईस्ट), ठाणे-401 107 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "तेप्ट" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "टेपसन्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/804 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

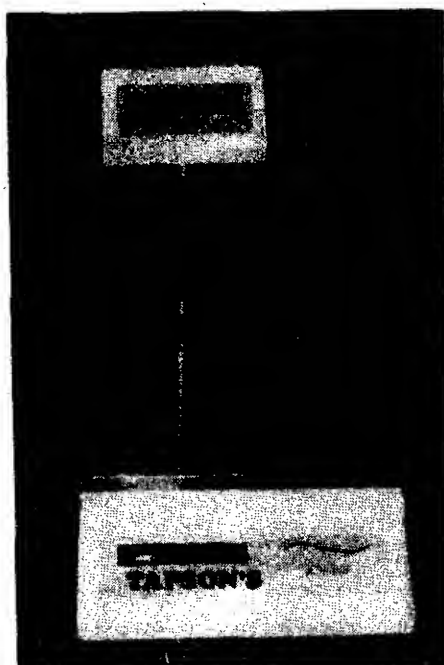
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(267)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2006

**S.O. 1009.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "TAPT" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "TAPSON'S" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Tapson's Scientific Instrument Company, B2/402, Phase-III, Shanti Park, Mira Road (East), Thane-401 107 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/804:



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

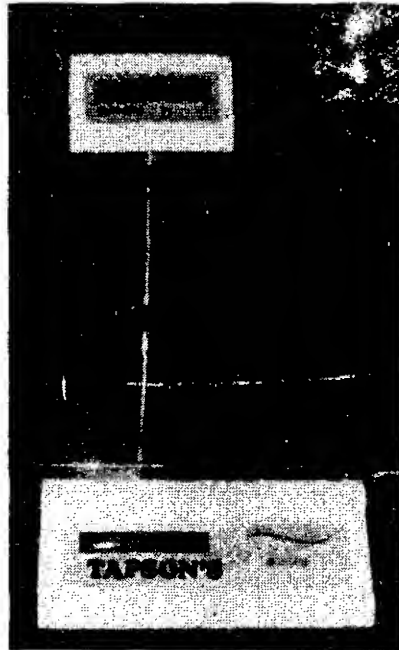
[F. No. WM-21(267)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 10/10.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तपसंस साइंटिफिक इन्स्ट्रूमेंट कम्पनी, बी 2/402, फेस-III, शान्ति पार्क, गीरा रोड, (ईस्ट), ठाणे-401107 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "तेप्स-10" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "तेप्संस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/805 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

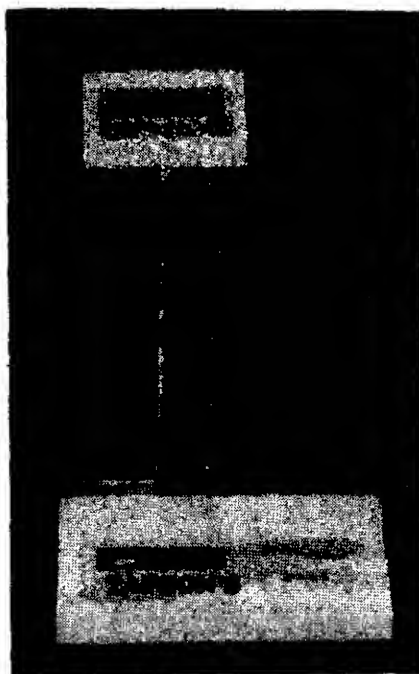
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(267)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2006

**S.O. 1010.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "TAPS-10" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "TAPSON'S" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Tapson's Scientific Instrument Company, B2/402, Phase-III, Shanti Park, Mira Road (East), Thane-401107 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/805;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 10kg and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

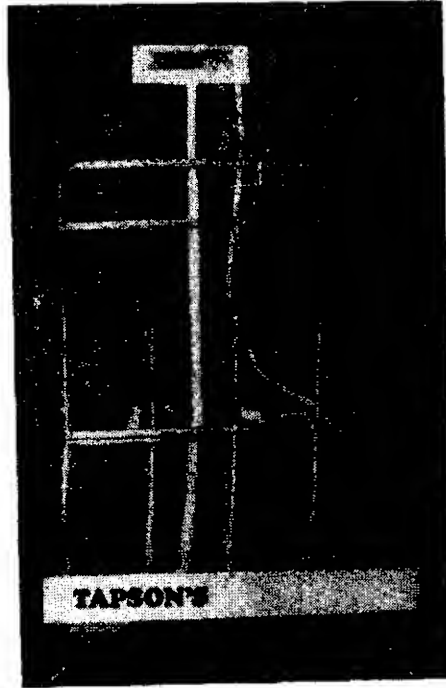
[F. No. W.MI-21(267)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1011.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप धारा (7) और उप धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तपसेन्स साइन्टिफिक इन्स्ट्रूमेंट कम्पनी, बी 2/402, फेस-III, शान्ति पार्क, मीरा रोड, (ईस्ट), ठाणे-401107 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "टी ए एच पी -1000" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "तपसेन्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/806 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलो ग्राम से अधिक और 5000 किलो ग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

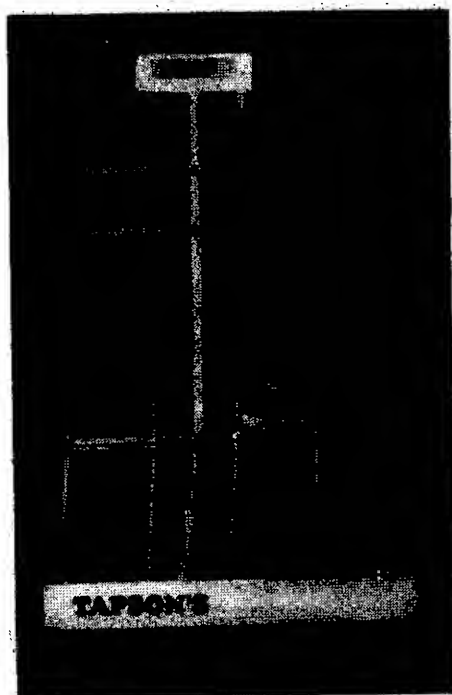
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(267)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2006

**S.O. 1011.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "TAHP-1000" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "TAPSON'S" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Tapson's Scientific Instrument Company, B2/402, Phase-III, Shanti Park, Mira Road (East), Thane-401107 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/806;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

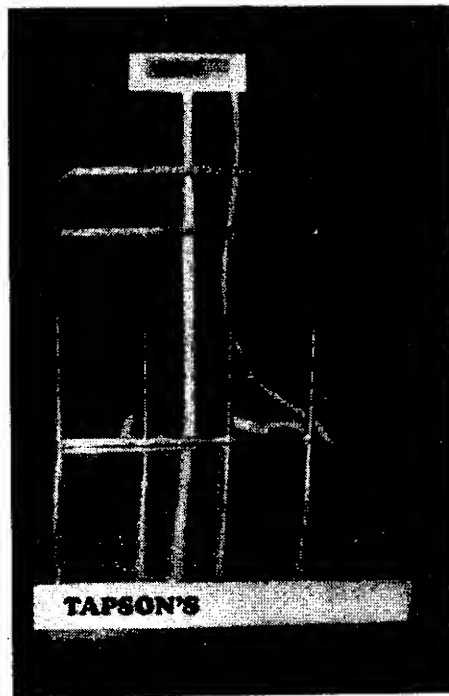
[F. No. WM-21(267)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2006

**का.आ. 1012.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप धारा (7) और उप धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तपसैन्स साइंटिफिक इन्स्ट्रूमेंट कम्पनी, बी 2/402, फेस-III, शान्ति पार्क, मीरा रोड (ईस्ट), ठाणे-401107 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "टी ए पी सी-500" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित स्वसूचक, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "तपसैन्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/807 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 किलो ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 50 किलो ग्राम से अधिक और 1000 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

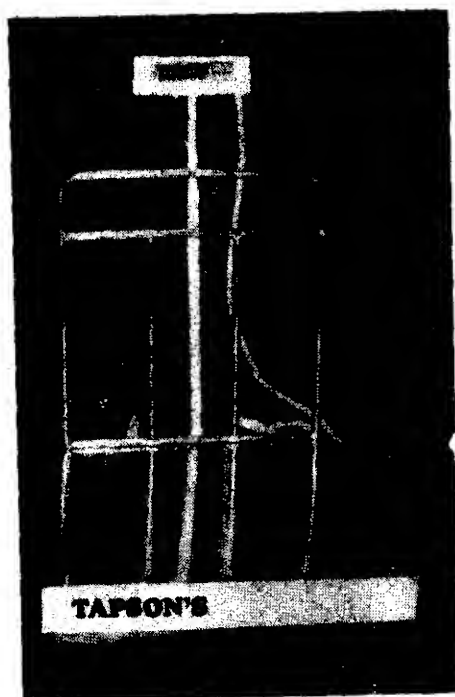
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(267)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2006

**S.O. 1012.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "TAPP-500" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "TAPSON'S" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Tapson's Scientific Instrument Company, B2/402, Phase-III, Shanti Park, Mira Road (East), Thane-401107 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/807;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 500Kg. and minimum capacity of 2Kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50Kg. and up to 1000Kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(267)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1013. —केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथास्थाना बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, बसन्त इण्डियाना ऑटोमेशन, हिंद मोटर्स के पीछे, 1 स्टेशन, पीनिया इण्डस्ट्रिज एस्टेट, बंगलूर-560058, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित "आई ए-बी एफ थर्म" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित स्वचालित ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इण्डियाना" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/1101 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अंकक सूचक सहित स्वचालित ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 किलो ग्राम है और 5-8 भर प्रति मिनट भरता है। इसका प्रयोग फ्री फ्लोविंग उत्पादों जैसे चाय, कॉफी, चीनी, चावल, नमक, गनुअल्स, डिटर्जेंट, बीज, कृषि उत्पादों आदि को भरने के लिए किया जाता है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन यथार्थता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित 10 किलोग्राम से 100 किलोग्राम की रेंज की क्षमता के साथ उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे।

[फ़. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(142)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2006

**S.O. 1013.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument with digital indication of "IA-BFM" series with brand name "INDIANA" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Indiana Automation, Behind Hind Motors, 1st Stage, Peenya Industrial Estate, Bangalore-560058, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/1101;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based automatic gravimetric filling instrument with digital indication and its maximum capacity is 100Kg. It is used for filling the free flowing products like tea, coffee, sugar, rice, salt, granules, detergents, seeds, agricultural products etc. It fills 5-8 fills per minute. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 10Kg to 100Kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

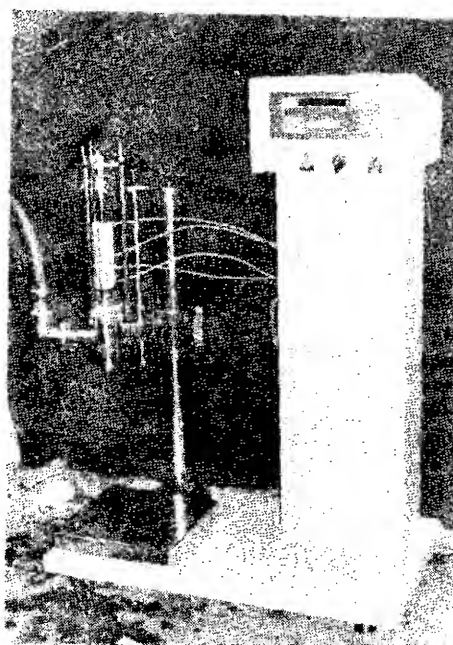
[F. No. WM-21(142)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2006

क्र.अत. 1014.--केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इण्डियाना ऑटोमेशन, हिंद मोटर्स के पीछे, 1 स्टेज, पीनिया इण्डस्ट्रिज एस्टेट, बंगलौर-560058, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित "आई ए-एल एफ एम" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचक सहित स्वचालित ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण (द्रव फिलिंग) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इण्डियाना" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/1102 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अंकक सूचक सहित स्वचालित ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण (द्रव फिलिंग) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 किलो ग्राम है और 2-4 भरण प्रति मिनट भरता है। इसका प्रयोग फ्री फ्लोविंग उत्पादों जैसे खाद्य तेल, दूध, फल का जूस, पेस्टिमाइड, पेन्ट, केमिकल एंटेसिव, आदि को भरने के लिए किया जाता है। प्रकाश उत्पन्नक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन यथार्थता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित 1 किलोग्राम से 50 किलोग्राम की रेंज की क्षमता के साथ उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपानन के तालन उपकरण भी होंगे।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(142)/2005 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2006

**S.O. 1014.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Liquid Filler) with digital indication of "IA-LFM" series with brand name "INDIANA" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Indiana Automation, Behind Hind Motors, 1st Stage, Peenya Industrial Estate, Bangalore-560058, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/1102;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based automatic gravimetric filling instrument (Liquid Filler) with digital indication and its maximum capacity is 50Kg. It is used for filling the free flowing products like edible oil, milk, fruit juice, pesticides, paints, chemical adhesive etc. It fills 2-4 fills per minute. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 1Kg to 50Kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

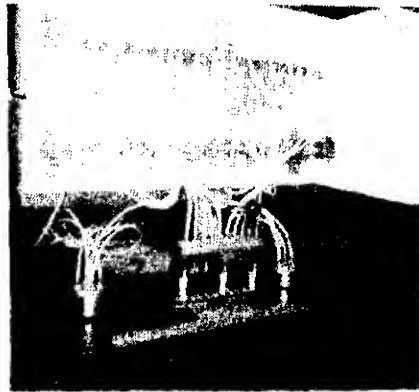
[F. No. WM-21(142)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1015.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इलैटैक सिस्टम्स, डी 103, महाराणा प्रताप नगर, नल्लोसोपर (ईस्ट) जिला थाणे-401209 "एफ एल-एम एच-एक्स एक्स (जहां एक्स एक्स-सिरिजों की संख्या बताता है)" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचन, स्वचालित द्रवभरण मशीन (आयतनीय प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसका ब्रांड का नाम "इलैटैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/766 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित द्रवभरण मशीन (आयतनीय प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. या मि.लि. में समतुल्य आयतन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 0.05 ग्रा. या मि.ली में समतुल्य आयतन है। यह पिस्टन भरण के सिद्धान्त पर कार्य करता है इसमें बहुभरण बिन्दु हैं और यह द्रव उत्पादों जैसे खाद्य तेल, जल, शैम्पू और इसी प्रकार के द्रव उत्पादों को भरने में प्रयुक्त होता है। यह 40 भरण प्रति मिनट भरता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 0.05 ग्राम./मि.ली. से 100 ग्राम./मि.ली. तक की रेंज में अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

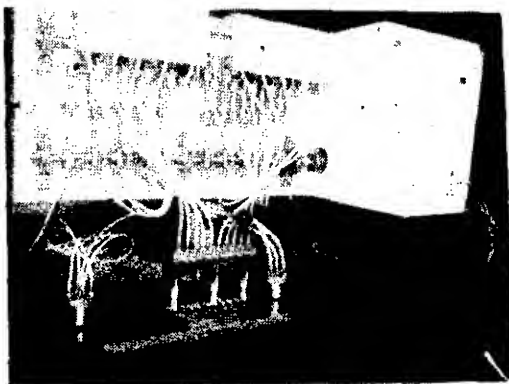
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(63)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1015.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self indicating, Automatic Liquid Filling machine (volumetric type) of "FL-MH-XX" (where XX-denotes number of syringes) series with brand name "ELTEK" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Eltek Systems, D-103, Maharana Pratap Nagar, Nallasopar (East), Distt. Thane-401 209 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/766;



The said Model is an automatic liquid filling machine (volumetric type) with a maximum capacity 100g or equivalent volume in ml and minimum capacity 0.05g or equivalent volume in ml. It works on the principle of piston filler have multiple filling points and used for filling of liquid products like edible oil, water, shampoo and the like. It fills 40 fills per minute.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 0.05g/ml to 100g/ml manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(63)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1016.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स काल-व्हे इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स, एल आई जी-बी-203, ए एम राव नगर, इसीआईएल पोस्ट, हैदराबाद-500062 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "सी डब्ल्यू-जे पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "काल-व्हे" है (जिसे उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/457 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सैल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 25 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 500 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यावकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

मैसिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(67)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1016.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "CW-JP" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "CAL-WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Cal-Weigh Instruments, LIG-B-203, A.S. Rao Nagar, ECIL Post, Hyderabad-500062 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/457;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 6kg. and minimum capacity of 25g. The verification scale interval (e) is 500mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

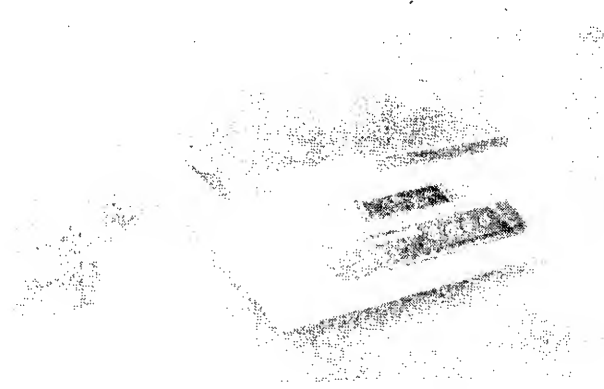
[F. No. WM-21(67)/2006]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology.

ई दिवस, 28 फरवरी, 2006

प्र.अ. 1017.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्राप्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मापक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मापक (अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल अनेक प्रकार के विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता होगा:

अतः, अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैगसेस अधिनियम अधिनियम, एन आई जी-बी-203, ए एस एम नगर, इमोआईएल पोस्ट, हैदराबाद-500062 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-1) "एन आई जी-बी-203" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्पष्टालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके बांड का गठन निम्न प्रकार है (जिसे उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिस अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/458 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रदान करने और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विद्युत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्पष्टालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि. ग्रा. है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आघेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत प्रभावनात्मक भारित आघेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वाट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

प्रतिभार बल के मद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कृष्णपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलेने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उम्मीद निर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदन प्रदान का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित सभी श्रृंखला के घैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 मि. ग्रा. के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 10,000 तक की रेंज में स्थापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  के, जो यथार्थता का ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

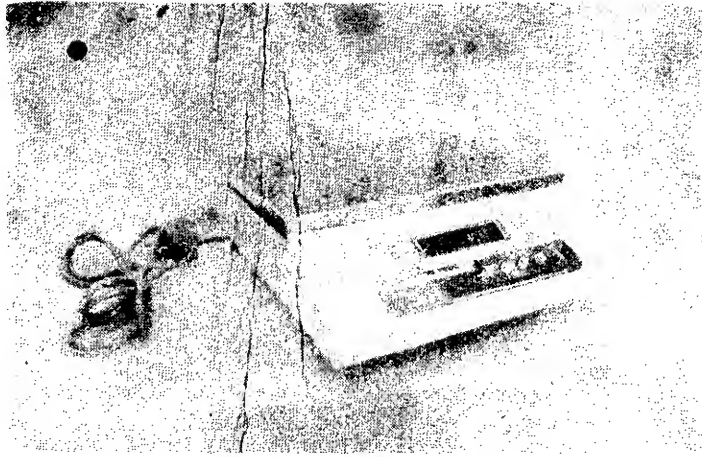
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(67)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1017.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "CW-TB" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "CAL-WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Cal-Weigh Instruments, LIG-B-203, A.S. Rao Nagar, ECII Post, Hyderabad-500062 and which is assigned the approval mark IND 09/2004/458;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 20kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

JF. No. WM-21467/2006

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

क्र. 36. 1018.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त मॉडल में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अद्य, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप धारा (7) और उप धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैमर्स काल-के इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स, एल आई जी-बी-203, ए एस राव नगर, इसीआईएल पोस्ट, हैदराबाद-500062 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता का III) वाले "सी डब्ल्यू-पी टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके बॉट का नाम "काल-के" है (जिसे उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/459 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित आधेयतुलन (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश संयोजक आयोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टायिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कंप्यूटरीय व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री में, जिसमें अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के नाम ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उस से अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 50,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

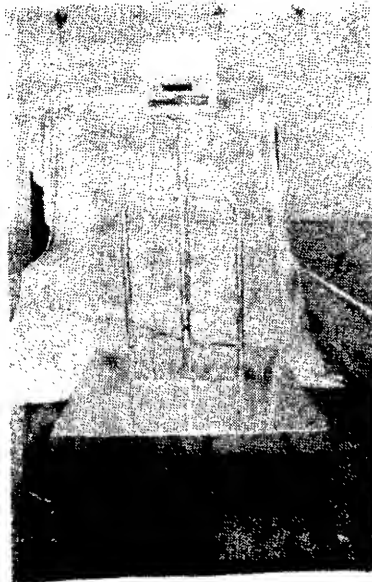
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(67)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1018.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "CW-PT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "CAL-WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Cal-Weigh Instruments, LIG-B-203, A.S. Rao Nagar, ECIL Post, Hyderabad-500062 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/459;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 600 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 1000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

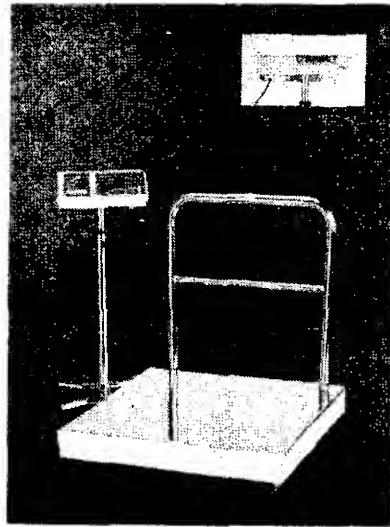
[F. No. WM-21(67)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1019.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एम जी इन्फोटेक, सं. 1 और 2, विजयश्री काम्प्लेक्स, पी एल शर्मा रोड, मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एस एम पी” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सम्राट ये” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/152 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्टज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिमसे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 300 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

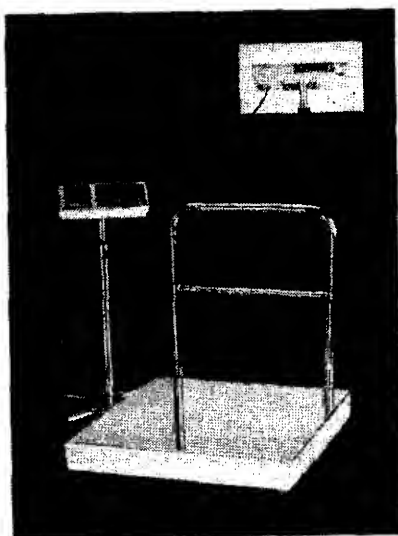
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(71)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

S.O. 1019.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "SMP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SMART WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. M.G. Infotech, No. 1 & 2, Vijaishree Complex, P.L. Sharma Road, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/152;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with maximum capacity of 300 kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 1000 kg above with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

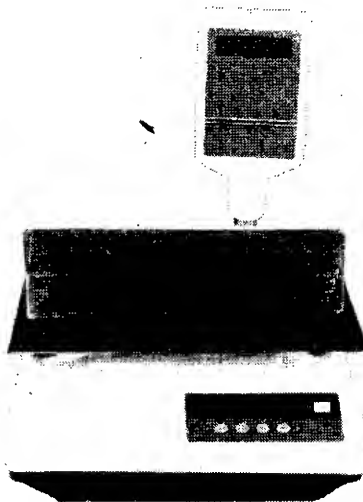
[F. No. WM-21(71)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

क्र.आ. 1020.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एम जी इन्फोटेक, सं. 1 और 2, विजयश्री काम्प्लेक्स, पी एल शर्मा रोड, मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एम एम टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सम्राट वे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/151 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 मि. ग्रा. से या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

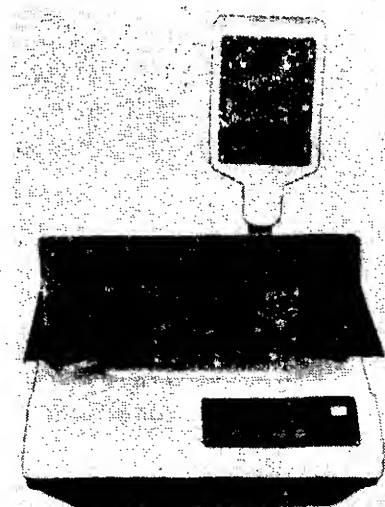
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(71)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1020.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "SMT" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SMART WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. M.G. Infotech, No. 1 & 2, Vijaishree Complex, P.L. Sharma Road, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/151;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 15kg. and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(71)/2004]

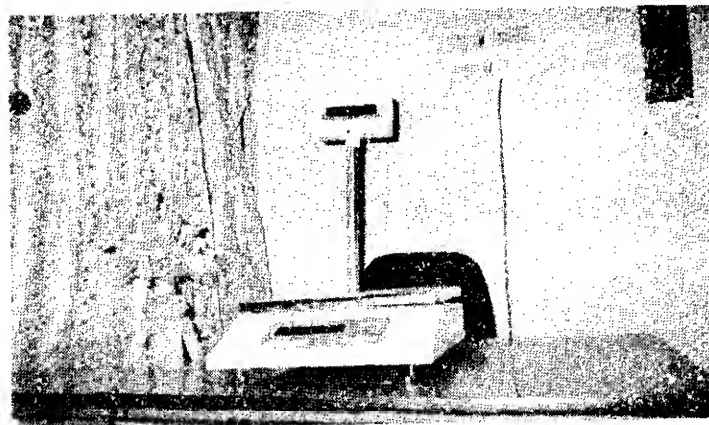
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1021.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग को अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अधावन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, केजेआर काम्पलेक्स, 16 धनाप्पा मुडली स्ट्रीट, मुंबई-625001 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ई एस-410" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटवे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन.डी/09/05/626 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृति गेज भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक थारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्प्रेमिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^0$ ,  $2 \times 10^0$  या  $5 \times 10^0$  के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(72)/2005]

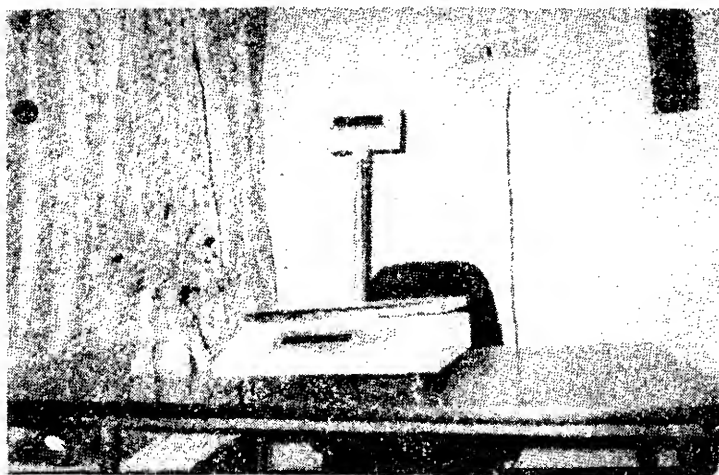
पी. ए. कुण्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1021.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ES-410" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ATWAY" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Adhavan Electronics, 18, K.J.R. Complex, 16, Dhanappamudali Street, Mumbai-625001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/626.

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured

[F No. WM-21(72)/2005]

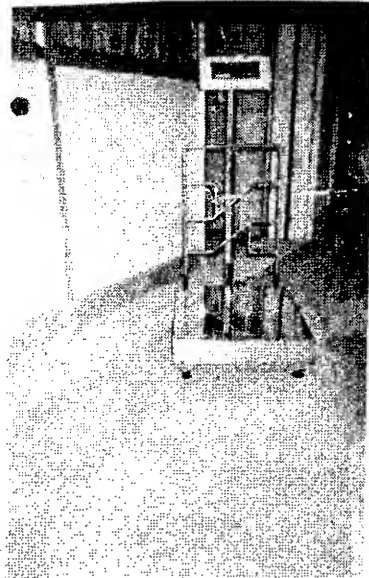
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

**का.आ. 1022.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अधावन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, # 18 केजेआर कॉम्प्लेक्स, 16 धनाप्पामुडली स्ट्रीट, मदुराई-625001 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ई एस-510” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एटवे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/627 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक. यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(72)/2005]

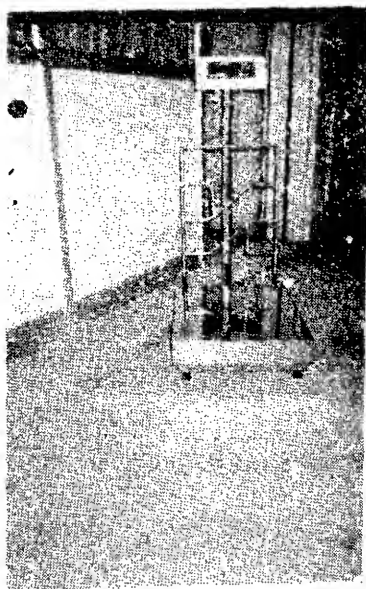
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1022.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ES-510" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ATWAY" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Adhavan Electronics, # 18, K.J.R. Complex, 16, Dhanappamudali Street, Mudurai-625001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/627;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 5000 kg with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(72)/2005]

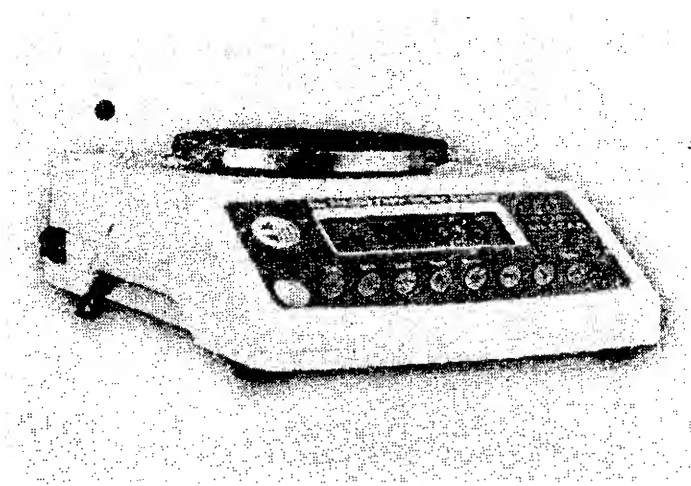
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1023.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स भीजान इलेक्ट्रानिक्स स्केल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कोडीशाद, कोडोट्टी-पोस्ट मालापुम (जिला) केरल-673638 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एम जेड जे" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्थचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "भीजान" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/760 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्थचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 500 मि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेसतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शून्य प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेसतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्राम से 50,000 ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 1 मि. ग्राम से 50 मिलीग्राम तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मिलीग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(135)/2005]

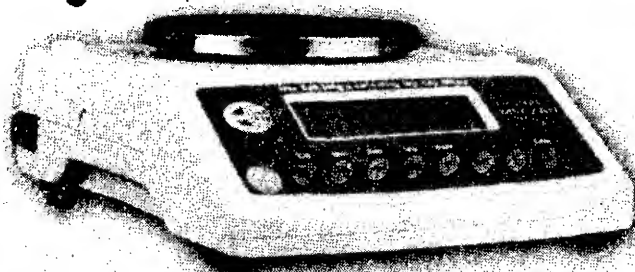
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1023.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "MZJ" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "MEEZAN" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Meezan Electronic Scales Pvt. Ltd., Kodangad, Kondotty-Post, Malappuram (Dt), Kerala-673 638 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/760;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 300 g and minimum capacity of 500 mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(135)/2005]

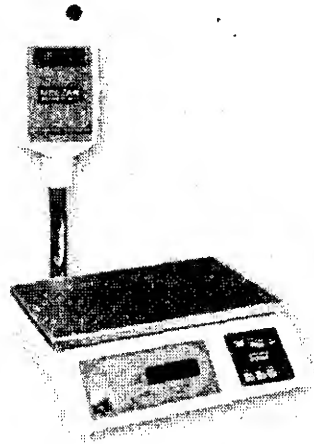
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1024.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मीजान इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स स्केल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कोडंगाद, कोडोटटी-पोस्ट मालापुरम (जिला) केरल-673638 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एम जेड टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण/मशीन (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मीजान” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/761 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डिप्लेड (एल.सी.डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 10,000 ग्राम तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 मि. ग्राम से 2 ग्राम तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(135)/2005]

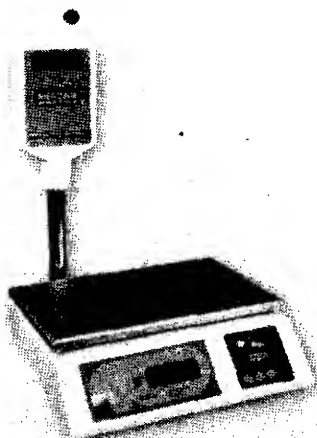
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1024.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MZT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "MEEZAN" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Meezan Electronic Scales Pvt. Ltd., Kodangad, Kondotty-Post, Malappuram (Dt), Kerala-673 638 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/761;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(135)/2005]

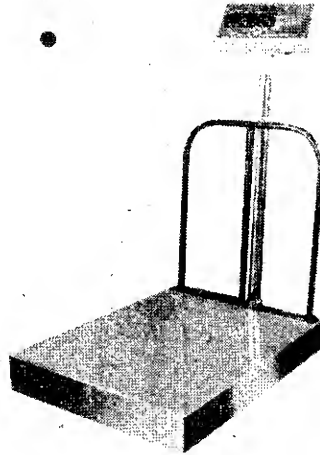
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

**का.आ. 1025.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मीजान इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स स्केल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कोडंगुड, कोडोट्टी-पोस्ट मालापुरम (जिला) केरल-673638 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एम जेड पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण/मशीन (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मीजान” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/762 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृति गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 किलोग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्वामिंग प्लेट को मूव्मैक के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 500 कि.ग्रा. से 10,000 कि.ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समान हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(135)/2005]

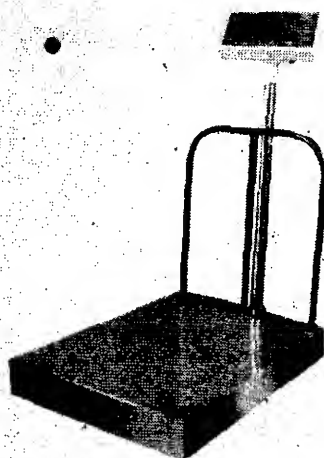
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1025.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MZP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "MEEZAN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Meezan Electronic Scales Pvt. Ltd., Kodangad, Kondotty-Post, Malappuram (Dt), Kerala-673 638 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/762;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of the same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

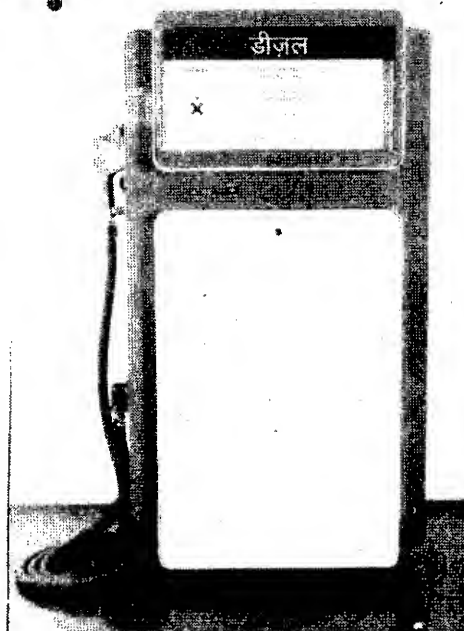
[F. No. WM-21(135)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1026.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अप्लाब लिमिटेड, अप्लाब हाउस, नं. ए/5, वांगल इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, ठाणे-400604, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित "ईईई-एच एल" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित डिसपेंसिंग पम्प के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "अप्लाब एक्सेल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/461 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक डिसपेंसिंग पम्प का है जिसमें अंकक सूचक सहित पांच पिस्टन प्रकार के पोजिटिव डिस्पलेसमेंट मीटर लगे हैं। इसका अधिकतम प्रवाह 45 लीटर प्रति मिनट है। राशि और मात्रा के लिए इसमें पहले से सैटिंग करने की व्यवस्था है। प्रदर्श लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले प्रकार का है। अधिकतम प्रवाह मात्रा 5 अंकों में तथा अधिकतम मूल्य 6 अंकों में है। न्यूनतम प्रदर्श 10 मि. लीटर है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। पम्प में एलक्ट्रो मेकेनिकल टोटलाईसर उपस्थित है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मीटरिंग यूनिट को सीलबंद और टोटेलाइज्ड किया जाएगा ताकि उन्हें कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए प्रयोग होने से रोका जा सके और मॉडल में उसकी सामग्री, एक्ज्यूरेंसी, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वर्किंग सिद्धांत आदि के अनुसार उसमें परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।

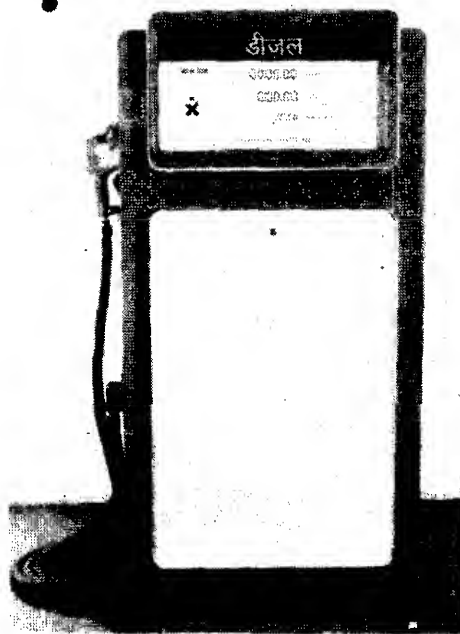
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(161)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1026.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Dispensing Pump with digital indication of "EAE-HL" series with brand name "Aplab-Excel" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Aplab Limited, Aplab House, No. A/5, Wagle Industrial Estate, Thane-400604, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/461.



The said model is dispensing pump with digital display with five piston type positive displacement meter. The maximum flow rate is 45 Litre per minute. It has preset device for money and volume. The display is of liquid crystal display (LCD) type. The maximum volume display is in 5 digits and price display is in 6 digits. The smallest display is 10 ml. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply. It has an electro-mechanical totalizer.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done on the Metering unit and totalized to prevent the fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

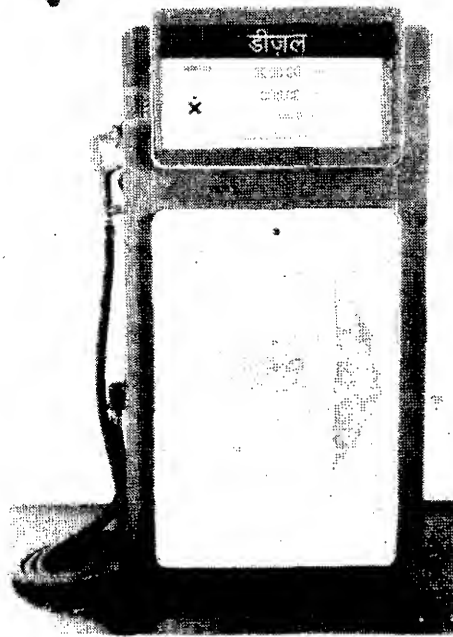
[F. No. WM-21(161)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1027.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अप्लाब लिमिटेड, अप्लाब हाउस, नं. ए/5, चांगल इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, ठाणे-400604, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित “ईईई-एच एल” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित डिसपेंसिंग पम्प के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “अप्लाब एक्सेल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/462 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक डिसपेंसिंग पम्प का है जिसमें अंकक सूचक सहित पांच पिस्टन प्रकार के पोजिटिव डिस्पलेसमेंट मीटर लगे हैं। इसका अधिकतम प्रवाह 45 लीटर प्रति मिनट है। राशि और मात्रा के लिए इसमें पहले से सैटिंग करने की व्यवस्था है। प्रदर्श लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले प्रकार का है। अधिकतम प्रवाह मात्रा 5 अंकों में तथा अधिकतम मूल्य 6 अंकों में है। न्यूनतम प्रदर्श 10 मि. लीटर है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। पम्प में एलक्ट्रो मेकेनिकल टोटलाईसर उपस्थित है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मीटरिंग यूनिट को सीलबंद और टोटलाईण्ड किया जाएगा ताकि उन्हें कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोका जा सके और मॉडल में उसकी सामग्री, एक्यूरेसी, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वर्किंग सिद्धांत आदि के अनुसार उसमें परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।

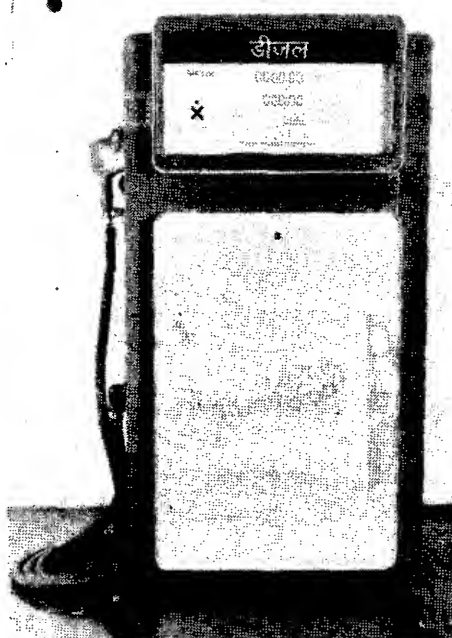
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(161)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1027.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model Dispensing Pump with digital indication of "EAE-HL" series with brand name "Aplab-Excel" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Aplab Limited, Aplab House, No. A/5, Wagle Industrial Estate, Thane-400604, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/462;



The said model is a dispensing pump with digital display with five piston type positive displacement meter. The maximum flow rate is 90 Litre per minute. It has preset device for money and volume. The display is of liquid crystal display (LCD) type. The maximum volume display is in 5 digits and price display is in 6 digits. The smallest display is 10 ml. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply. It has an electro-mechanical totalizer.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done on the Metering unit and totalized to prevent the fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

[F. No. WM-21(161)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1028.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स किरी स्केल्स, 14/1, न्यू वेस्ट स्ट्रीट, अब्बास नगर, चुलाईमेडु, चेन्नई-600 094 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एन एच आर" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "नेल्को" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/810 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(222)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1028.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "NHR" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "NELCO" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Kiri Scales, 14/1, New West Street, Avvai Nagar, Choolai Medu, Chennai-600 094 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/810;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 40 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for "e" value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(222)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1029.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स किरी स्केल्स, 14/1, न्यू वेस्ट स्ट्रीट, अव्वई नगर, चुलाईमेडु, चेन्नई-600 094 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एन सी टी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म के लिए कन्वर्शन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "नेल्को" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/811 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेट फार्म के लिए कन्वर्शन किट) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(222)/2005]

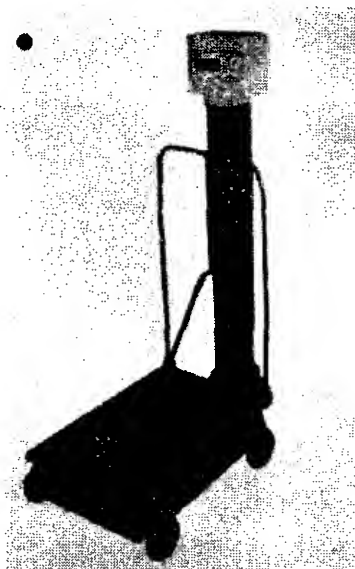
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1029.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (conversion kit for platform) with "NCT" series belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "NELCO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Kiri Scales, 14/1, New West Street, Avvai Nagar, Choolai Medu, Chennai-600 094 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/811;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (conversion kit for platform) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 1000 kg with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 50g or more and with "e" value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

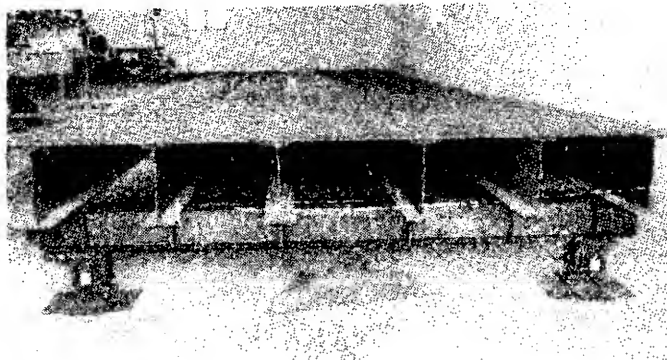
[F. No. WM-21(222)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1030.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जॉनसन इंडिया, प्लाट सं. 51,52, न्यू अहमदाबाद इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, स्टील टाउन के सामने, सरखेज-बावल रोड, गांव-मोरव्या, तालुका-सनन्द, जिला अहमदाबाद, गुजरात द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जॉनसन" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्थचालित तोलन उपकरण (वे ब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जॉनसन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/597 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्थचालित (वे ब्रिज प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  या  $5 \times 10^4$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

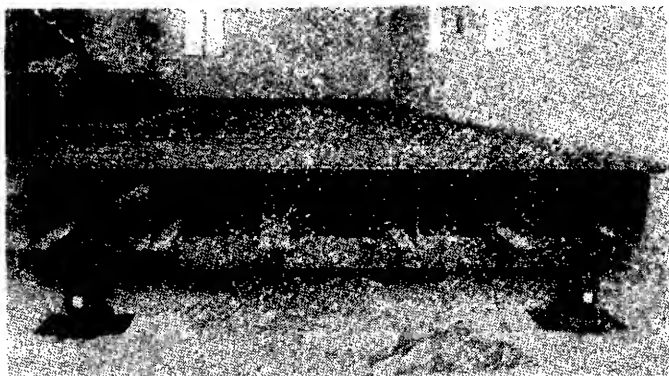
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(176)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1030 .**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication of "Jonson" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Jonson" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Jonson India, Plot No. 51, 52, New Amdavad Industrial Estate, Opposite Steel Town, Sarkhej-Baval Road, Village-Moraiya Taluka-Sanand, District-Ahmedabad, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/597;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic Weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 40 tonne and minimum capacity 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

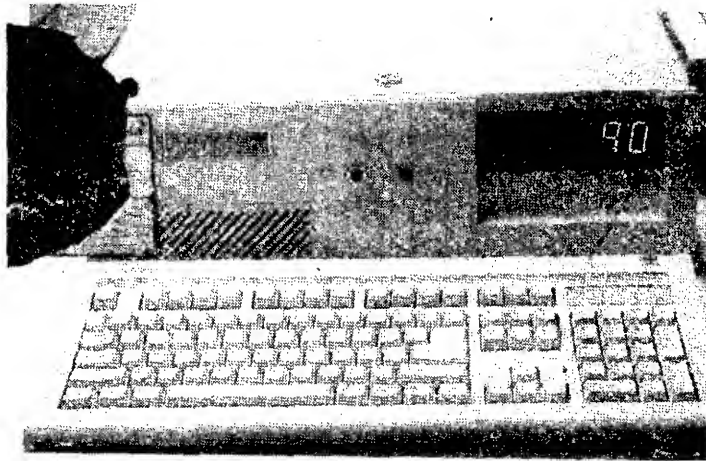
[F. No. WM-21(176)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1031.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जॉनसन इंडिया, प्लाट सं. 51, 52, न्यू अहमदाबाद इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, स्टील टाउन के सामने, साखेजबवला रोड ग्राम-मोराटया, तालुका-सनन्द जिला अहमदाबाद गुजरात द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जॉनसन" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वे ब्रिज के लिए कनवर्सन किट प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जॉनसन" है (जिसे उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/598 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वे ब्रिज के लिए कनवर्सन किट प्रकार का है।) इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(176)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1031 .**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Weighbridge) with digital indication of "Jonson" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Jonson" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Jonson India, Plot No. 51, 52, New Amdavad Industrial Estate, Opposite Steel Town, Sarkhej-Baval Road, Village-Moraiya Taluka-Sanand, District-Ahmedabad, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/598;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

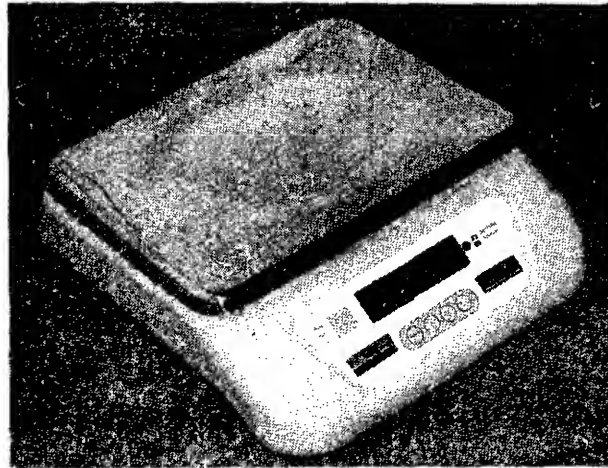
[F. No. WM-21(176)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

**का.आ. 1032.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ग्राम टॉन सिस्टम, सं. 1-2/46/4 सी, बस डिपो के निकट, एन एच-7, निर्मल-504 106, आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जी टी एस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इक्वल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/844 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(197)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1032 .—**Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GTS" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "EQUAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Gram Ton System, No. 1-2-46/4C, Near Bus Depot, NH-7, Nirmal-504 106, A.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/844:



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for "e" value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

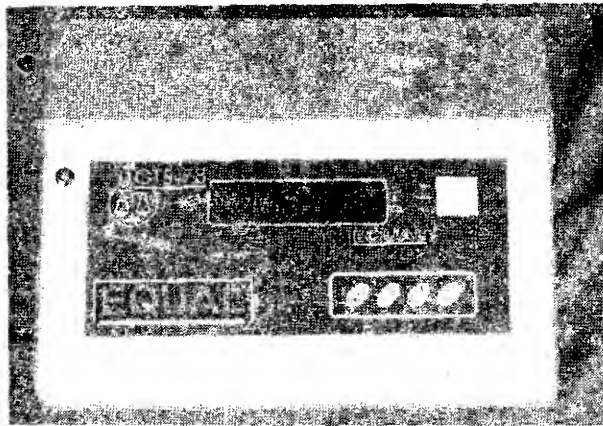
[F. No. WM-21(197)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1033.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ग्राम टॉन सिस्टम, सं. 1-2/46/4 सी, बस डिपो के निकट, एन एच-7, निर्मल-504106, आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जी टी एस" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इक्वल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/845 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गैज प्रकार का भार लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल निर्माण किया गया है, निर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(197)/2005]

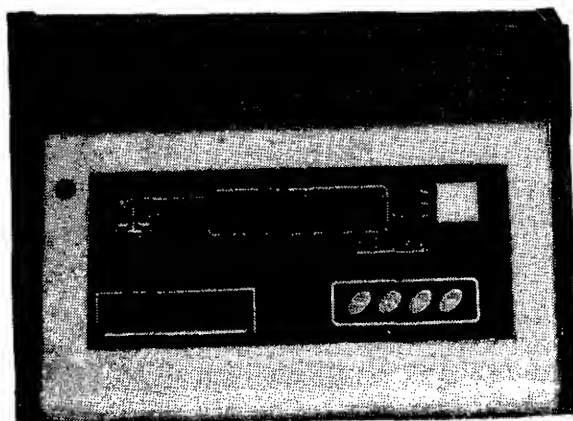
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1033 .**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GTS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "EQUAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Gram Ton System, No. 1-2-46/4C, Near Bus Depot, NH-7, Nirmal-504 106, A.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/845;

The said model (see the figure given below) (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200 g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(197)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

क्रा.सं. 1034.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैमर्स ऑफ दान नियम, सी. 1-2/1976 में, इस (1) के पैकेट, एन एच-7, निर्मल-504106, आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग (1)) वर्ग "मासो एम" शुद्धता के अंकक शून्य सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वे ब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इक्वल" है (जिसे इसमें इसका पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/846 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड मेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वे ब्रिज प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^5$ ,  $2 \times 10^5$  या  $5 \times 10^5$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(197)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1034.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (weigh bridge type) with digital indication of belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of "GTS" Series with brand name "EQUAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Gram Ton System, No. 1-2-46/4C, Near Bus Depot, NH-7, Nirmal-504106, Andhra Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/846;



The said Model is a non-automatic weighing instrument (weigh bridge type) with a maximum capacity of 40 tonnes and minimum capacity of 200kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply. The load cell is of strain gauge type.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

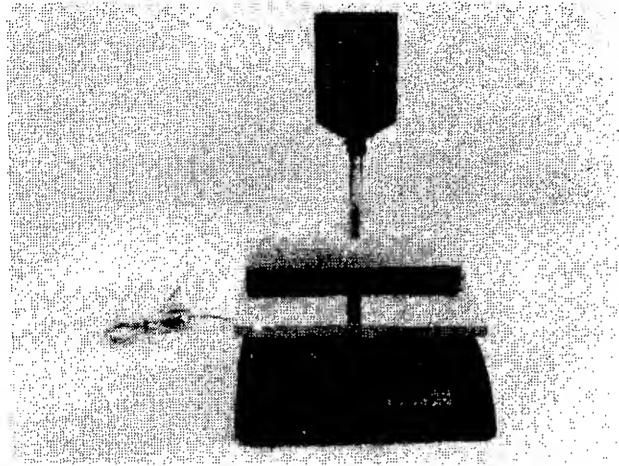
[F. No. WM-21(197)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1035.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एम्को इक्विपमेंट, नं. 1-बी/6ए, सिधाना मार्केट, फख्खार सिंह चौक, फरीदाबाद-121001, हरियाणा द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ए पी सी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसका ब्रांड का नाम "एम्को" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/88 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट, डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

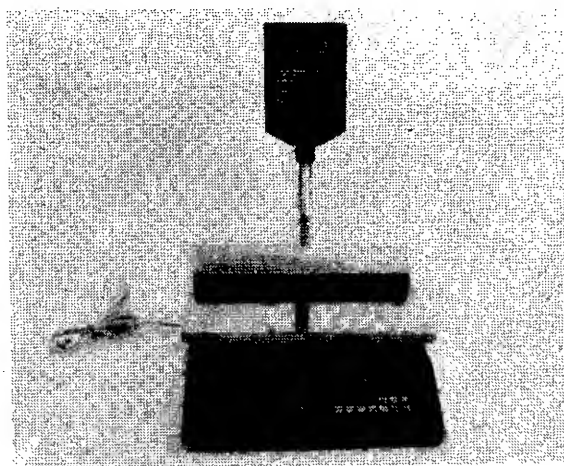
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(228)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1035.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "APC" and with brand name "AMCO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Amco Equipments, No. 1-B/6A, Sidhana Market, Phawara Singh Chowk, Faridabad-121001, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2006/88;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and Model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(228)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

**का.आ. 1036.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एम्को इक्विपमेंट, नं. 1-बी/6ए, सिधाना मार्केट, फज्जारा सिंह चौक, फरीदाबाद-121001, हरियाणा द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “ए ई टी” शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एम्को” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/89 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकेलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डागोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट, डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल सहित से 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(228)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1036.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "AET" and with brand name "AMCO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Amco Equipments, No. 1-B/6A, Sidhana Market, Phawara Singh Chowk, Faridabad-121001, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2006/89;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 300 g. and minimum capacity 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms to terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

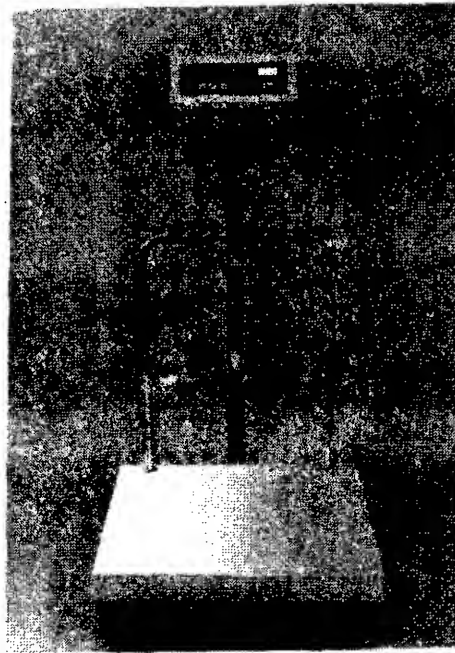
[F. No. WM-21(228)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1037.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एम्को इक्विपमेंट, नं. 1-बी/6ए, सिधाना मार्केट, फक्वारा सिंह चौक, फरीदाबाद-121001, हरियाणा द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ए ई पी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एम्को" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/90 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आवेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्युत्कलनात्मक धारित आवेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट, डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 कि.ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^5$ ,  $2 \times 10^5$  या  $5 \times 10^5$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

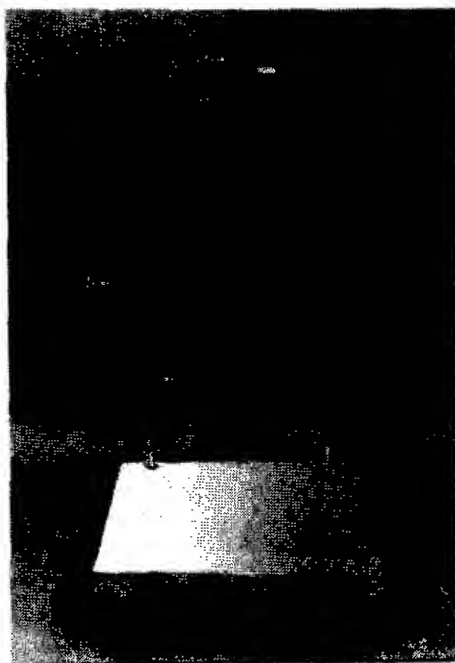
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(228)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1037.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "AEP" and with brand name "AMCO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Amco Equipments, No. I-B/6A, Sidhana Market, Phawara Singh Chowk, Faridabad-121001, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/0920/2006/90;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and Model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k, is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

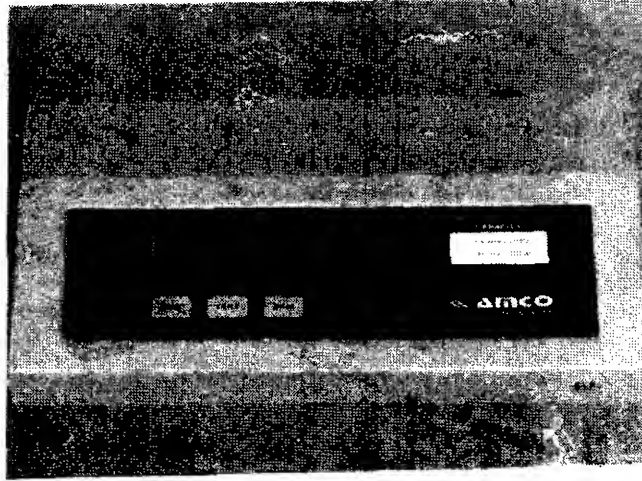
[F. No. WM-2I(228)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1038.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एम्को इक्विपमेंट, नं. 1-बी/6ए, सिधाना मार्केट, फक्वारा सिंह चौक, फरीदाबाद-121001, हरियाणा द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए ई डब्ल्यू” शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्हे ब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एम्को” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/91 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (व्हे ब्रिज प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि. ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट, डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल सहित 5 टन से 150 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

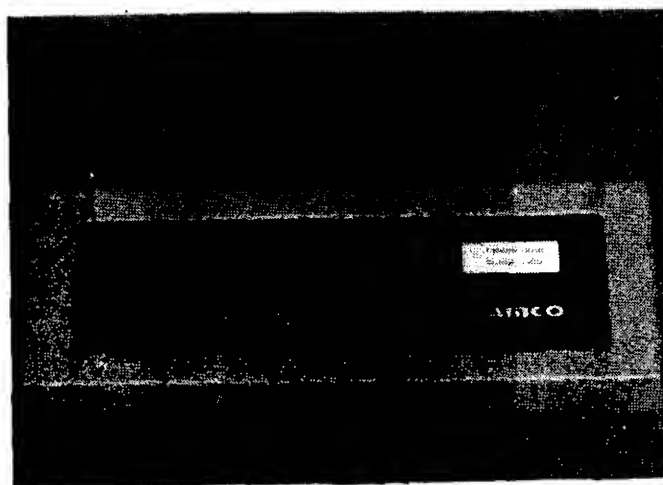
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(228)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1038.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "AEW" and with brand name "AMCO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Amco Equipments, No. 1-B/6A, Sidhana Market, Phawara Singh Chowk, Faridabad-121001, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/91;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 50 tonne and minimum capacity 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 150 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(228)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1039.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एन०डी० जैन एन्टरप्राइजेज, गाँव नसीरपुर, हिसार रोड, अंबाला सीटी-134002, हरियाणा द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले एनालॉग सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल प्लेटफार्म मशीन-प्रो वेट प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "भारत" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/36 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक मैकेनिकल प्रकार का लीवर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल प्लेटफार्म मशीन-प्रो वेट प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 किलो ग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 किलो ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्राम है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम से अधिक और 1000 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(325)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1039.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Platform Machine-Pro-Weight Type) with analogue indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "BHARAT" manufactured by M/s N.D. Jain Enterprises, Village Nasirpur, Hissar Road, Ambala City-134002, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/36;



The said model is a mechanical type lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Platform machine-pro-weight type) with a maximum capacity of 300kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 1000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(325)/2005]

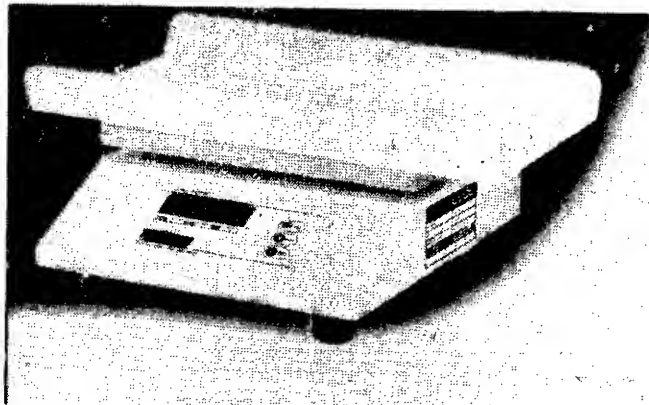
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

**का.आ. 1040.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सात्विक स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, संख्या-10, चमचम इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, आजाद नगर के पास, भण्डार (पू०), ठाणे, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “सैट-बी” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (बेबी वेईंग मशीन) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “सात्विक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/1043 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (बेबी वेईंग मशीन प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट रूपरेखा, कार्यकारी सिद्धान्त आदि के आधार पर बदला नहीं जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(325)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

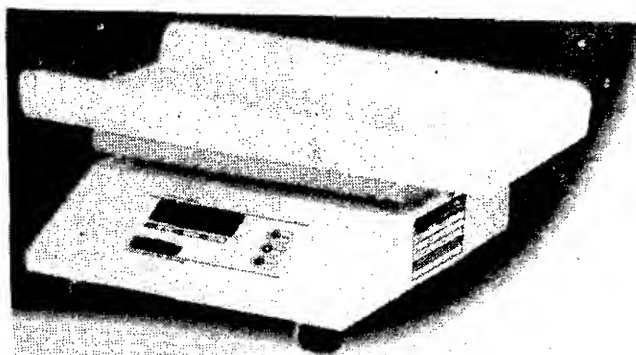
New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1040.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the models described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Machine) with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of 'SAT-B' series with brand name " SATVIK" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Satvik Scale Industries, No. 10, Chamcham Industrial Estate, Near Azad Nagar, Bhandar(E), Thane, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/1043.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Machine). Its maximum capacity is 20kg and minimum capacity 200g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(235)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

**का.आ. 1041.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सात्विक स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, संख्या-10, चमचम इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, आजाद नगर के पास, भण्डार (पू.), ठाणे, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए सी ओ एन” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (सिक्के द्वारा संचालित व्यक्ति तोल मशीनें) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सात्विक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/1044 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (सिक्के द्वारा संचालित व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्राम है।

म्यामिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट रूपरेखा, कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि के आधार पर बदला नहीं जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन अन्तराल (एन) सहित 100 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(235)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1041.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections(7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Coin operated Person Weighing Machine) with digital indication of "SCON" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SATVIK" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Satvik Scale Industries, No. 10, Chamcham Industrial Estate, Near Azad Nagar, Bhandar(E), Thane, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/1044:



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell non-automatic weighing instrument (Coin operated Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 200kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 100kg. and up to 200 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(235)/2005]

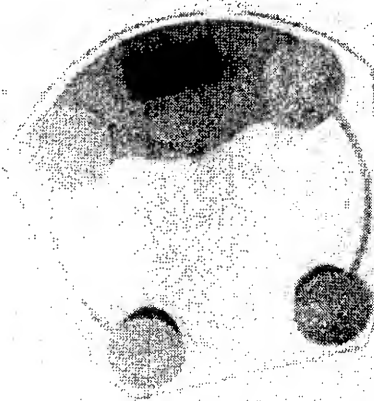
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1042.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अय, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सात्विक स्काल इंडस्ट्रीज, भा.अ. 10, चमचम इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, आजाद नगर के पास, भण्डार (पू.), ठाणे, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एस ए टी पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (पर्सन वेईंग मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सात्विक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/1045 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (पर्सन वेईंग मशीन) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्राम है।



BATHROOM SCALE

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट रूपरेखा, कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि के आधार पर बदला नहीं जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

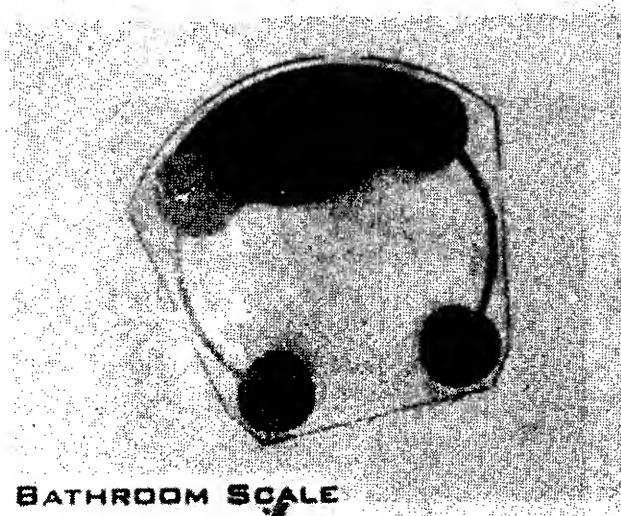
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(235)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

S.O. -1042.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Person Weighing Machine) with digital indication of "SATP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SATVIK" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Satvik Scale Industries, No. 10, Chamcham Industrial Estate, Near Azad Nagar, Bhandar(E), Thane, Maharastra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/1045;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell non-automatic weighing instrument (Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 300kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc:

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 100kg. and up to 1000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(235)/2005]

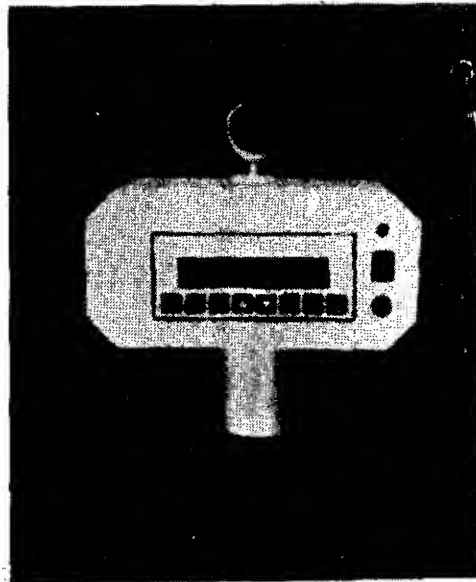
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 जनवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1043.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सात्विक स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, संख्या-10, चमचम इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, आजाद नगर के पास, भण्डार (पू.), ठाणे, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस ए न्नी सी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सात्विक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/1046 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (क्रेन प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट रूपरेखा, कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि के आधार पर बदला नहीं जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

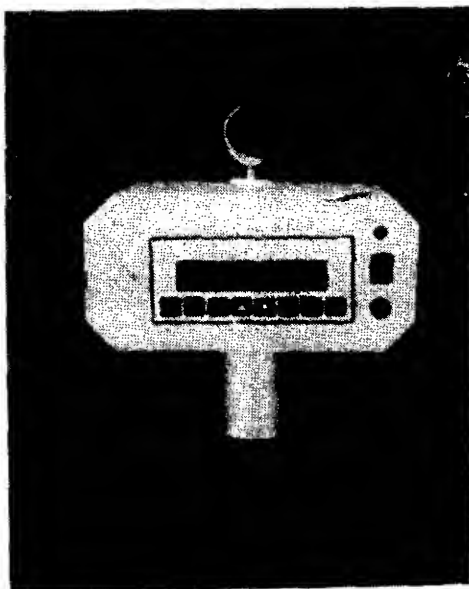
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(235)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1043.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) with digital indication of "SATC" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SATVIK" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Sarvik Scale Industries, No. 10, Chamcham Industrial Estate, Near Azad Nagar, Bhandar(E), Thane, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/1046;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) with a maximum capacity of 2000kg. and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

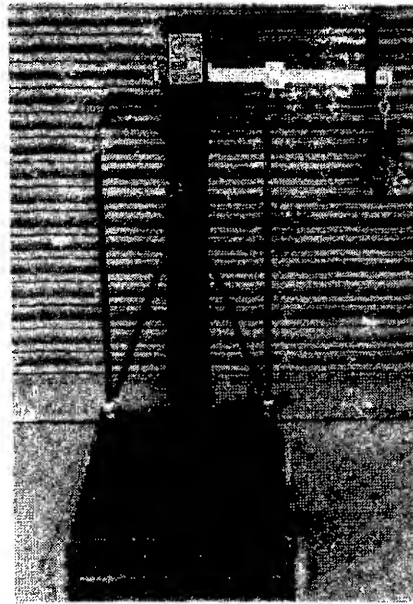
[F. No. WM-21(235)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

**का.आ. 1044.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स रॉयल स्केल कम्पनी, लाडवा रोड, नई अनाज मण्डी के पास, पिपली, कुरुक्षेत्र, हरियाणा द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले एनालॉग सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल प्लेटफार्म मशीन-प्रो वेट प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जीत" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/34 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक मैकेनिकल प्रकार का लीवर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल प्लेटफार्म मशीन-प्रो वेट प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्राम है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^5$ ,  $2 \times 10^5$  या  $5 \times 10^5$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

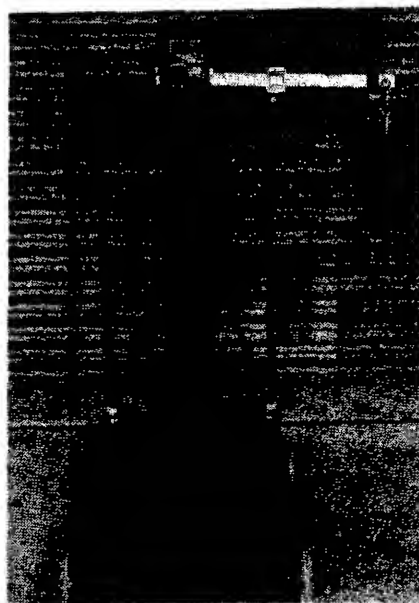
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(329)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1044.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Platform Machine-Pro-Weight Type) with analogue indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "JEET" manufactured by M/s Royal Scale Co., Ladwa Road, Near New Anaj Mandi, Pipli, Kurukshetra, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/34;



The said Model is a mechanical type lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (mechanical platform machine-pro-weight type) with a maximum capacity of 300kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 1000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(329)/2005]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1045.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शक्ति चै टैक, नं. 22, एस एन हाई स्कूल, स्कैफर स्कूल के सामने, तिरुनेलवेली-627001, तमिलनाडु द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस-225" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (चे ब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मैक्सीम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/785 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित (चे ब्रिज प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60,000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 150 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^5$ ,  $2 \times 10^5$  या  $5 \times 10^5$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(289)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1648.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections(7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weigh bridge type) with digital indication of "S-225" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "MAXIM" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Sakthi Weigh Tech. No. 22, S.N. High School, Opposite Scaffier School, Tirunelveli-627 001, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/785;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 60,000kg and minimum capacity of 200kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 150 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

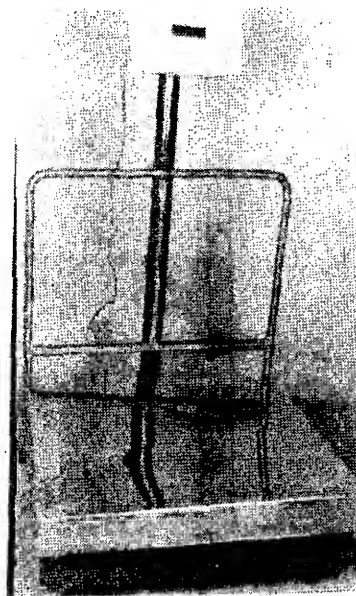
[F. No. WM-21(289)/2004]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1046.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अद्य, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैमस शक्ति व्हे टैक, नं. 22, एस एन हाई स्कूल, स्कैफर स्कूल के सामने, तिरुनेलवेली-627001, तमिलनाडु द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस पी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मेक्सीम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/305 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  या  $5 \times 10^4$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(289)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1046.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "SP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "MAXIM" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sakthi Weigh Tech, No. 22, S.N. High School, Opposite Scaffler School, Tirunelveli-627 001, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/305;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

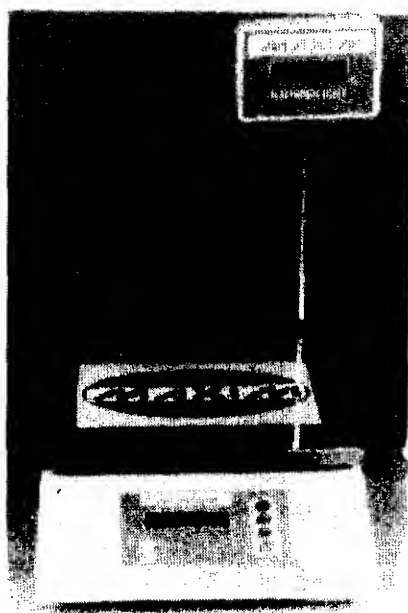
[F. No. WM-21(289)/2004]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 2006

का.आ. 1047.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शक्ति वे टैंक, न. 22, एस एन हाई स्कूल, स्टाडर स्कूल के सामने तिरुनवेली-627001, तमिलनाडु द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मैक्सिम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन बिड आई एम डी/09/2005/304 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विद्युत गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डिपॉड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल निर्मित किया गया है, निर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्राम से 2 ग्राम तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णों या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(289)/2004]

पी. ए. कुण्डामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th February, 2006

**S.O. 1047.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "ST" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "MAXIM" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sakthi Weigh Tech, No. 22, S.N. High School, Opposite Scaffter School, Tirunelveli-627001, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/304.



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(289)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

## पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 8 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1048.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1696, तारीख 12-06-2003, सं. का.आ. 2059, 2060 व 2061 तारीख 22-07-2003, सं. का.आ. 2381 व 2382, तारीख 12-8-2003, सं. का.आ. 2461, तारीख 19-8-2003, सं. का.आ. 694 (अ), तारीख 14-6-2004, सं. का.आ. 740 (अ), तारीख 25-6-2004 एवं सं. का.आ. 858 (अ), तारीख 29-7-2004 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में दहेज-हजीरा-उरान-धाबोल पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 20-9-2003 से 21-11-2003 एवं 16-6-2004 से 16-8-2004 एवं 12-8-2004 से 12-9-2004 एवं 1-7-2004 से 1-12-2004 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और उन्हें अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निदेश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को, केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा और तदुपरि, भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	सर्वे नं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
रायगड	पनवेल	वाकडी नितलस	146	00-19-00
			245	00-23-00
			247/0	00-31-00
			248/2	00-35-00
			250/0	00-31-00
			252/0	00-05-00
			257/0	00-20-00
			258/0	00-03-00
			259/0	00-30-00
			261/0	00-13-00
		मोहो	14/0	00-20-00
			16/1	00-14-00
			16/2	00-06-00
			19/4ए	00-37-00
			19/4ब	
			19/4इ	
			25/2	00-02-00
			25/3ए,बी	00-22-00
			25/4	00-17-00
			42/0	00-12-00
			59/1	00-12-00
			59/4	00-14-00
			59/5	00-14-00
			64/4	00-12-00
			64/3	00-08-00
			76/2	00-16-00
			77/1	00-15-00
			72/2	00-04-00
		77/4	00-05-00	
		77/5	00-07-00	
		85/1	00-28-00	
		चिंधरण	26/4	00-21-00
			26/3	00-31-00
			26/6	00-10-00
			30/2	00-17-00
		ठाणे	अंबरनाथ आंधे	70/एपी
17/3पी	00-06-00			
74पी	00-15-00			
3/4/2पी	00-03-00			
3/4/1पी	00-01-00			
79/3/पी	00-15-00			
		26/2पी	00-22-00	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
ठाणे	अंबरनाथ आंभे	79/2पी	00-10-00		ठाणे	अंबरनाथ चिखलोली	54पी	00-10-00	
		16/6पी	00-14-00				32/3पी	00-27-00	
		19/1पी	00-14-00				32/2पी	00-26-00	
		80/6पी	00-05-00				32/1पी	00-27-00	
	साखरोली	23/2	00-05-00				1/1पी	00-15-00	
		21/0	00-17-00				162पी	00-02-00	
		25/0	00-01-00				163/3पी	00-01-00	
		23/1	00-36-00				163/1पी	00-32-00	
		27/0	00-17-00				163/2पी	00-04-00	
		29/0	00-77-00				157पी	00-42-00	
		32/4	00-16-00				147पी	00-10-00	
		30/1	00-09-00				142/8पी	00-02-00	
	कुशीवली	80/2	00-13-00				142/7पी	00-07-00	
		103	00-05-00				टी. लाइन	00-08-00	
		68	00-01-00				140पी	00-23-00	
		79/1	00-56-00			कल्याण रायते	130पी	00-10-00	
		81/3	00-53-00				52पी	00-72-00	
		91/ }	00-29-00				92	00-04-00	
		91/ }					93	00-08-00	
		93/1	00-26-00				80/5	00-01-00	
		90/1पी	00-16-00				80/6	00-06-00	
		90/2	00-13-00				53/0	00-03-00	
		90/4	00-06-00				99पी	00-17-00	
		87/1	00-16-00				टिटवाला	43	00-24-00
		87/2	00-09-00				रुंदे	87	00-43-00
		86/5	00-22-00				घोटसई	28	00-02-00
		86/6	00-10-00				56	00-47-00	
		86/3	00-12-00				महसकल	134/0	00-30-00
		86/1	00-09-00				आप्टी तर्फे	78/3पी	00-30-00
		85/2	00-35-00				चोण		
		85/1	00-13-00				66	00-01-00	
		80/3	00-13-00				82	00-15-00	
		81/4	00-23-00				जांभुल	58	00-40-00
	वाडी	22/1पी	00-20-00				मोहीली		
		23पी	00-04-00				चिन्नवली	15/5पी	00-01-00
		193पी	00-33-00				17/7	00-02-00	
		18/3पी	00-31-00				बसत	54	00-30-00
		194पी	00-15-00				सेलवली		
		197पी	00-26-00			भिवंडी	आन्हे	2पी	00-01-00
		25पी	00-02-00				59	00-03-00	
		26पी	00-05-00				बोरीवली	37/14	00-29-00
		21/1पी	00-45-00				38/9	00-13-40	
		19पी	00-07-00				किरवली-	140/1	00-15-00
		21/4पी	00-02-00				दुरवली		
							140/2	00-07-00	
							140/3	00-22-00	
							140/4	00-11-00	
							126/3	00-07-00	
							126/4	00-03-00	
							102/2	00-27-00	
							133	00-01-00	

1	2	3	4	5
ठाणे	भिवंडी	पडया	24बी	00-01-00
		जांभिवली	60	00-05-00
			44/5	00-07-00
			71	00-08-00
			37/1	00-08-00
			37/2	00-05-00
			37/3	00-25-00
			29	00-15-00
	दिघाशी	182/0		00-02-00
		173/2		00-07-00
		173/3		00-02-00
		173/4		00-04-00
		173/5		00-12-00
		173/7		00-01-00
		173/8		00-01-00
		173/9		00-01-00
		173/10		00-02-00
		77/1		00-01-00
		77/2		00-17-00
		77/3		00-02-00
		77/4		00-05-00
		77/5		00-06-00
		85/8		00-04-00
		85/9		00-16-00
		85/10		00-16-00
		85/11		00-15-00
		85/12		00-12-00
		2/1		00-01-00
		2/2		00-12-00
		2/3		00-02-00
		2/4		00-16-00
		2/5ए		00-14-00
		158/2		00-02-00
		158/3		00-04-00
		158/6		00-10-00
		158/10		00-11-00
		160/1		00-15-00
		203/0		00-04-00
		39/15		00-01-00
		39/16		00-05-00
		39/21		00-23-00
		39/19		00-13-00
		39/20		00-06-00
		39/22		00-03-00
		117/1		00-36-00

1	2	3	4	5
ठाणे	भिवंडी	दिघाशी	117/2	00-06-00
			117/3ए	00-15-00
			117/3बी	00-02-00
			117/3सी	00-13-00
			117/3डी	00-16-00
			117/3ई	00-02-00
			124/1	00-36-00
			124/2एम	00-65-00
			2ए+5बी	
			124/9	00-36-00
	वाडा	खरीवली	320	00-81-00
			323	00-41-00
			324	00-27-00
			3	00-11-00
			290	00-28-00
			325	00-08-00
			213	00-08-00
			328	00-37-00
			288	00-13-00
			287	00-20-00
			286	00-28-00
			269	00-04-00
			265	00-10-00
			263	00-37-00
			264	00-25-00
			56	00-36-00
			57	00-16-00
			76	00-36-00
			75	00-06-00
			78	00-71-00
			79	00-08-00
			91	00-10-00
			267	00-09-00
			90	00-16-00
			266	00-62-00
			89	00-20-00
			117	00-75-00
			115	00-09-00
			116	00-01-00
			144	00-22-00
			147	00-22-00
			145	00-23-00
			142	00-43-00
			137	00-63-00
			268	00-64-00

1	2	3	4	5
ठाणे	विक्रमगड धानेडे	39		02-65-00
	चिंचबर	87		00-95-00
		90		00-71-00
		91		00-26-00
	आपटी	53		00-12-00
	बुद्रुक			
		51		00-20-00
		46		00-14-00
		45		00-16-00
		43		00-13-00
		42		00-01-00
		41		00-41-00
		40		00-21-00
		39		00-07-00
		30		00-67-00
		29		00-01-00
		27		00-36-00
		26		00-01-00
		24		00-15-50
		23		00-00-50
		25		00-60-00
		6		00-23-00
		73		00-01-00
		74		00-02-00
		5		00-02-00
		4		00-01-00
		75		00-01-00
		90		00-01-00
		89		00-27-00
		91		00-33-00
		70		00-15-00
		93		00-00-50
		95		00-00-50
		94		00-26-00
		96		00-18-00
		99		00-41-00
		106		00-39-00
		102		00-28-00
		103		00-01-00
		128		00-43-00
		127		00-33-00
		124		00-62-00
	कुर्णे	201		00-18-00
		199		00-32-00
		200		00-40-00
		194		00-02-00
		191		00-32-00

1	2	3	4	5
ठाणे	विक्रमगड कुर्णे	220		00-14-00
		279		00-35-00
		278		00-35-00
		377		00-38-00
		326		00-24-00
		448		00-54-00
		447		00-59-00
		533		00-27-00
		532		00-20-00
	डहाणू बाघण	33		00-41-00
		35		00-05-00
		36		00-02-00
		1		01-79-00
		2		00-20-00
		3		00-31-00
		7		00-68-00
	हलदपाडा	28		00-10-00
		29		00-04-00
		31		00-01-00
		32		00-80-00
		40		00-30-00
	खानिच	68		00-21-00
		55		01-39-00
		2		00-09-00
		48		00-02-00
		81		00-61-00
		63		00-73-00
		37		00-05-00
		38		00-03-00
		66		00-02-00
		40		00-06-00
		22		00-59-00
		21		00-13-00
		66		00-65-00
		90		00-69-00
	तोरणी	13		00-63-00
		15		00-17-00
		14		00-45-00
		16		00-01-00
		17		00-20-00
		1		00-38-00
		8		00-09-00
		9		00-06-00
		10		00-01-00
		7		00-06-00

[ फा. सं. एल-14014/23/05/जी.पी. ( भाग-I ) ]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 8th March, 2006

**S.O. 1048.**—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1696 dated 12-6-2003, No. S.O. 2059/2060 and 2061 dated 22-7-2003, No. S.O. 2381 and 2382 dated 12-8-2003, 2461 dated 19-08-2003, No. S.O. 694 (E) dated 14-6-2004, No. S.O. 740 (E) dated 25-6-2004 and No. S.O. 858(E) dated 29-7-2004 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of natural gas through Dahej-Hazira-Uran Dhabol Pipeline Project in the State of Maharashtra, a pipeline should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited:

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notifications were made available to the public from 20-9-2003 to 21-11-2003 and 16-6-2004 to 16-8-2004 and 12-8-2004 to 12-9-2004 and 01-07-2004 to 01-12-2004:

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the competent authority:

And whereas the competent authority has, under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government:

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on the date of the publication of the declaration, in the GAIL (India) Limited, proposing to lay the pipeline and thereupon the right of such user in the land shall, subject to the terms and conditions so imposed, vest in the GAIL (India) Limited, free from all encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be acquired for ROU(In Hectare)	
1	2	3	4	5	
Raigad	Panvel	Vakadi	146	00-19-00	
			Nitalas	245	00-23-00
				247/0	00-31-00
				248/2	00-35-00
				250/0	00-31-00
				252/0	00-05-00
				257/0	00-20-00
				258/0	00-03-00
				259/0	00-30-00
				261/0	00-13-00
		Moho		14/0	00-20-00
			16/1	00-14-00	
			16/2	00-06-00	
			19/4A		
			19/4B	00-37-00	
			19/4D		
			25/2	00-02-00	
			25/3A, B	00-22-00	
			25/4	00-17-00	
			42/0	00-12-00	
		Chindran	59/1	00-12-00	
			59/4	00-14-00	
			59/5	00-14-00	
			64/4	00-12-00	
			64/3	00-08-00	
			76/2	00-16-00	
			77/1	00-15-00	
			77/2	00-04-00	
			77/4	00-05-00	
			77/5	00-07-00	
			85/1	00-28-00	
			26/4	00-21-00	
			26/3	00-31-00	
			26/6	00-10-00	
			30/2	00-17-00	
Thana	Amber-nath	Ambhe	70/AP	00-27-00	
			17/3P	00-06-00	
			74/3P	00-15-00	
			3/4/2P	00-03-00	
			3/4/1P	00-01-00	
			79/3P	00-15-00	
			26/2P	00-22-00	
			79/2P	00-10-00	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Thana	Amber-	Ambhe	16/6P	00-14-00	Thana	Amber-	Chikhaloli	54P	00-10-00
			19/1P	00-14-00		nath		32/3P	00-27-00
			80/6P	00-05-00				32/2P	00-26-00
		Sakharoli	23/2	00-05-00				32/1P	00-27-00
			21/0	00-17-00				1/1P	00-15-00
			25/0	00-01-00				162P	00-02-00
			23/1	00-36-00				163/3P	00-03-00
			27/0	00-17-00				163/1P	00-32-00
			29/0	00-17-00				163/2P	00-04-00
			32/4	00-16-00				157P	00-42-00
			30/1	00-09-00				147P	00-10-00
		Kushivali	80/2	00-13-00				142/8P	00-02-00
			103	00-05-00				142/7P	00-07-00
			68	00-01-00				T. Line	00-08-00
			79/1	00-56-00				140P	00-23-00
			81/3	00-53-00				130P	00-10-00
			91/1	00-28-00				52P	00-72-00
			91/2						
			93/1	00-26-00		Kalyan	Rayate	92	00-04-00
			90/1P	00-16-00				93	00-08-00
			90/2	00-13-00				80/5	00-01-00
			90/4	00-06-00				80/6	00-06-00
			87/1	00-16-00				53/0	00-03-00
			87/2	00-09-00				99P	00-17-00
			86/5	00-22-00					
			86/6	00-10-00			Titwala	43	00-24-00
			86/3	00-12-00			Runde	87	00-43-00
			86/1	00-09-00			Ghotsai	28	00-02-00
			85/2	00-35-00				56	00-47-00
			85/1	00-13-00			Mhaskal	134/0	00-30-00
			80/3	00-13-00			Apti	78/3P	00-03-00
			81/4	00-23-00			(Choun)		
		Wadi	22/1P	00-20-00				66	00-01-00
			23P	00-04-00				82	00-15-00
			193/P	00-33-00			Jambhul	58	00-40-00
			18/3P	00-31-00			Moholi		
			194P	00-15-00			Chincha-	15/5P	00-01-00
			197P	00-26-00			wali		
			25P	00-02-00				17/7	00-02-00
			26P	00-05-00			Vasant	54	00-30-00
			21/1P	00-45-00			Shelavali		
			19P	00-07-00		Bhiwandi	Anhe	2B	00-01-00
			21/4P	00-20-00				59	00-03-00

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Thana	Bhiwandi	Borivali	37/14	00-29-00	Thana	Bhiwandi	Dighashi	158/10	00-11-00
			38/9	00-13-00				160/1	00-15-00
		Kirawali	140/1	00-15-00				203/0	00-04-00
			140/2	00-07-00				39/15	00-01-00
			140/3	00-22-00				39/16	00-05-00
			140/4	00-11-00				39/21	00-23-00
			126/3	00-07-00				39/19	00-13-00
			126/4	00-03-00				39/20	00-06-00
			102/2	00-27-00				39/22	00-03-00
			133	00-01-00				117/1	00-36-00
		Padghe	24P	00-01-00				117/2	00-06-00
		Jambhivali	60	00-05-00				117/3A	00-15-00
			44/5	00-07-00				117/3B	00-02-00
			71	00-08-00				117/3C	00-13-00
			37/1	00-08-00				117/3D	00-16-00
			37/2	00-05-00				117/3E	00-02-00
			37/3	00-25-00				124/1	00-36-00
			29	00-15-00				124/2M	00-65-00
		Dighashi	182/0	00-02-00				2A+5B	
			173/2	00-07-00				124/9	00-36-00
			173/3	00-02-00		Wada	Kharivali	320	00-81-00
			173/4	00-04-00				323	00-41-00
			173/5	00-12-00				324	00-27-00
			173/7	00-01-00				3	00-11-00
			173/8	00-01-00				290	00-28-00
			173/9	00-01-00				325	00-08-00
			173/10	00-02-00				213	00-08-00
			77/1	00-01-00				328	00-37-00
			77/2	00-17-00				288	00-13-00
			77/3	00-02-00				287	00-20-00
			77/4	00-05-00				286	00-28-00
			77/5	00-06-00				269	00-04-00
			85/8	00-04-00				265	00-10-00
			85/9	00-16-00				263	00-37-00
			85/10	00-16-00				264	00-25-00
			85/11	00-15-00				56	00-36-00
			85/12	00-12-00				57	00-16-00
			2/1	00-01-00				76	00-36-00
			2/2	00-12-00				75	00-06-00
			2/3	00-02-00				78	00-71-00
			2/4	00-16-00				79	00-08-00
			2/5A	00-14-00				91	00-10-00
			158/2	00-02-00				267	00-09-00
			158/3	00-04-00				90	00-16-00
			158/6	00-10-00				266	00-62-00

1	2	3	4	5
Thana	Wada	Kharivali	89	00-20-00
			117	00-75-00
			115	00-09-00
			116	00-01-00
			144	00-22-00
			147	00-22-00
			145	00-23-00
			142	00-43-00
			137	00-63-00
			268	00-64-00
Thana	Vikram-gbad	Ghanede	39	02-65-00
		Chinch-ghar	87	00-95-00
			90	00-71-00
			91	00-26-00
		Apti Budruk	53	00-12-00
			51	00-20-00
			46	00-14-00
			45	00-16-00
			43	00-13-00
			42	00-01-00
			41	00-41-00
			40	00-21-00
			39	00-07-00
			30	00-67-00
			29	00-01-00
			27	00-36-00
			26	00-01-00
			24	00-15-00
			23	00-00-50
			25	00-60-00
			6	00-23-00
			73	00-01-00
			74	00-02-00
			5	00-02-00
			4	00-01-00
			75	00-01-00
			90	00-01-00
			89	00-27-00
			91	00-33-00
			70	00-15-00
			93	00-00-50
			95	00-00-50

1	2	3	4	5
Thana	Dahanu	Torani	17	00-20-00
			1	00-38-00
			8	00-09-00
			9	00-06-00
			10	00-01-00
			7	00-06-00

[F. No. L-14014/23/2005-G.P.(Pt-I)]

S.B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1049.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 417(अ), तारीख, 29 मार्च, 2004 और सं. का.आ. 1349(अ), तारीख 9 दिसम्बर, 2004 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा गुजरात राज्य में दहेज-हजीरा-उरान एवं सपर पाइपलाइनों के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 18-5-2004 एवं 19-2-2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और उन्हें अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइनों बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइनों बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निदेश देती है कि पाइपलाइनों बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को, केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, पाइपलाइनों बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा और तदुपरि, भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची				
जिला	तहसील	गाँव	सर्वे नं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्र (हेक्टे. में)
1	2	3	4	5
सूरत	चौर्यासी	खजोद	नाला	00-05-66
			51/70	}
			51/71	
			63/93	}
			63/94	
			63/95	
			56/80	00-54-53
			57/81-अ	}
			57/81-ब	
			44/38	00-37-33
			कैनाल	00-39-43
			32/43	}
			32/44	
			31/36	}
			31/37	
			31/38	
			31/39	00-04-92
			30/35-अ	}
			30/35-ब	
			24/26	00-29-03
			25/32-अ	}
			25/32-ब	
			25/31	}
			25/30	
			23/30	}
			23/27	
			23/25	
			20/23	00-13-81
			15/19-अ	00-04-06
			17/20	00-71-23
			रास्ता	00-01-46
				00-05-90
			12/17-अ	}
			12/17-ब	
			111/अ-1-	00-12-15
			177	00-62-92
			कारद्रेक	00-07-53
			135/210-ब	00-64-49
			140/213	00-24-17
			133/211-अ	}
			133/211-ब	
			131/207-अ	00-46-35
			131/207-ब	00-71-70
			130/206	00-03-13
			111/अ-1-177	00-77-63
			नाला	00-06-41
			कुल	07-96-24

1	2	3	4	5
सूरत	चौर्यासी	मगदल्ला	42/2 } 42/1 } 42/1 } 42/2 } 43/2-पैकी } 43/1-पैकी } 43/3 43/4 43/5 44/1-पैकी } 44/1 } 44/2 } 44/3 } 45 36 38/1 } 38/2 } 38/3 } 37 22 34/1 } 34/1-पैकी } 34/2 } 33 33/1-पैकी 33/1-पैकी 33/2-पैकी 33/3 33/4 33/5 77/1 } 77/2 } 77/3 } 78 79	00-18-85    00-06-56  00-31-40    00-40-79    00-16-58 00-01-47  00-42-09  00-23-88 00-44-26  00-53-19   00-08-85    00-21-44  00-89-31 00-22-52
			कुल	04-21-19

[ फा. सं. एल.-14014/23/2005 जी. पी. (भाग-I) ]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th March, 2006

S.O 1049.— Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 417(E), dated the 29th March,

2004 and No. S.O. 1349(E), dated 9th December, 2004 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines for the transportation of natural gas through Dahej-Hazir-Uran and spur pipelines in the State of Gujarat by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on 18-5-2004 and 19-2-2005;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the competent authority;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted its report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on the date of the publication of the declaration, in the GAIL (India) Limited, proposing to lay the pipeline and thereupon the right of such user in the land shall, subject to the terms and conditions so imposed, vest in the GAIL (India) Limited, free from all encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be acquired for ROU (In Hectare)
1	2	3	4	5
Surat	Choryasi	Khazod	Nala	00-05-66
			51/70 } 51/71 }	00-51-55

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
Surat	Choryasi	Khazpd- Contd.	63/93 63/94 63/95 56/80 57/81-A 57/81-B 44/38 Canal 32/43 32/44 31/36 31/37 31/38 31/39 30/35- 30/35- 24/26 25/32-A 25/32-B 25/31 25/30 23/30 23/27 23/25 20/23 15/19-A 17/20 Road 12/17-A 12/17-B 111/A-1- 177 Cart Track 135/210-B 140/213 133/211-A 133/211-B 131/207-A 131/207-B 130/206 111/A-1-177 Nala  Total	63/93 63/94 63/95 56/80 57/81-A 57/81-B 44/38 Canal 32/43 32/44 31/36 31/37 31/38 31/39 30/35- 30/35- 24/26 25/32-A 25/32-B 25/31 25/30 23/30 23/27 23/25 20/23 15/19-A 17/20 Road 12/17-A 12/17-B 111/A-1- 177 Cart Track 135/210-B 140/213 133/211-A 133/211-B 131/207-A 131/207-B 130/206 111/A-1-177 Nala  Total	00-15-18   00-54-53 00-37-33 00-39-43 00-04-92 00-29-84 00-37-20 00-29-03 00-18-41 00-00-22 00-13-81 00-04-06 00-71-23 00-01-46 00-05-90 00-12-15 00-62-92 00-07-53 00-64-49 00-24-17 00-46-35 00-71-70 00-03-13 00-77-63 00-06-41  07-96-24	Surat	Choryasi	Magdalla- Contd.	42/1 42/2 42/1 42/2 43/2-P 43/1-P 43/3 43/4 43/5 44/1-P 44/1 44/2 44/3 45 36 38/1 38/2 38/3 37 22 34/1 34/1-P 34/2 33 33/1-P 33/1-P 33/2-P 33/3 33/4 33/5 77/1 77/2 77/3 78 79  TOTAL	00-18-85   00-06-56   00-31-40   00-40-79   00-16-58 00-01-47 00-42-09 00-23-88 00-44-26 00-53-19  00-08-85  00-21-44 00-89-31 00-22-52  04-21-19
					[F. No. L-14014/23/05 G.P. (Part-I)]					
					S.B. MANDAL, Under Secy					

[F. No. L-14014/23/05 G.P. (Part-I)]

S.B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1050.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी, भारत के राजपत्र, तारीख 6-8-2005 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का आ. संख्या 2762 तारीख 02-08-2005 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूचि तहसील-हालोल, जिल्ला पंचमहाल, राज्य गुजरात में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में कोयली से रतलाम तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादनों के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, वडोदरा द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां ता. 07-09-2005 से जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूचि में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूचि में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड वडोदरा में सभी विल्लगनों से मुक्त होकर प्रकाशन की इस तारीख से निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची					
तालुका : हालोल	जिला : पंचमहाल		राज्य : गुजरात		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण सं-खण्ड सं.	उप-खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मिटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
कंजरी(चन्द्रपुरा)	2313	P2	0	01	64
	2312	.	0	01	18
	2315	.	0	05	79
	2317	.	0	11	97
	2316	.	0	20	91
	2314	2	0	37	39
	2335	P1	0	36	18
	2333	P1	0	27	36
	2333	P2	0	00	01
	2334	-	0	39	40
	241	-	0	38	68
	2	-	0	66	29
	209	2/3	0	01	27

<b>I</b>					
कंजरी (चन्द्रपुरा)	208	1	0	36	80
(नारी...)	214	-	0	25	83
	215	-	0	11	31
	230	-	0	05	49
	237	-	0	44	43
	235	-	0	07	36
	242	-	0	06	83
मुवाला	112	-	0	24	42
	108	2/1	0	29	88
	109	1/1/P	0	17	12
	109	1/2/P	0	16	01
	109	2	0	16	49
	105	P	0	35	68
	104	-	0	22	90
	78	2/P	0	20	01
	78	4/P	0	49	81
	111	-	0	00	16
	106	2/1	0	00	03
	102	-	0	03	37

[फा. सं. आर-25011/7/2006-ओ.आर.-1]

एस. के. चिटकारा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2006

S. O. 1050.— Whereas by the notification of the Government of India. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. S.O. 2762 dated 02-08-2005 under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the schedule in Tehsil -Halol, Dist. Panchmahal, State Gujarat, for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Petroleum Product from Koyali to Ratlam in the State of Gujarat by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas, the copies of the said gazette notification were made available to the general public on 07-09-2005.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the said report is satisfied that right of user in the land specified in the schedule appended to this notification should be acquired.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act. the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act. the Central Government hereby direct that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting the Central Government, vests from the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian oil corporation limited free from all encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Tehsil :- Halol	Dist :- Panch Mahal		State :- Gujarat		
Name of Village	Survey/Block NO.	Sub-Division NO.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kanjari (Chandrapura)	2313	P2	0	01	64
	2312	-	0	01	18
	2315	-	0	05	79
	2317	-	0	11	97
	2316	-	0	20	91
	2314	2	0	37	39
	2335	P1	0	36	18
	2333	P1	0	27	36
	2333	P2	0	00	01
	2334	-	0	39	40
	241	-	0	38	68
	2	-	0	66	29
	209	2/3	0	01	27
	208	1	0	36	80
	214	-	0	25	83
Muwala	215	-	0	11	31
	230	-	0	05	49
	237	-	0	44	43
	235	-	0	07	36
	242	-	0	06	83
	112	-	0	24	42
	108	2/1	0	29	88
	109	1/1/P	0	17	12
	109	1/2/P	0	16	01
	109	2	0	16	49
	105	P	0	35	68
	104	-	0	22	90
	78	2/P	0	20	01
	78	4/P	0	49	81
	111	-	0	00	16
	106	2/1	0	00	03
	102	-	0	03	37

[F. No. R-25011/7/2006-O.R.-I]

S. K. CHITKARA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1051.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 5)) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी, भारत के राजपत्र, तारीख 6-8-2005 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का आ. संख्या 2759 तारीख 02-08-2005 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूचि तहसील-घोधंबा, जिल्ला पंचमहाल, राज्य गुजरात में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में कोयली से रतलाम तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादनों के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बड़ोदरा द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां ता. 07-09-2005 से जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूचि में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूचि में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड बड़ोदरा में सभी विल्लगनों से मुक्त होकर प्रकाशन की इस तारीख से निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

तालुका : धोधंबा	जिला : पंचमहाल		राज्य : गुजरात		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण सं-खण्ड सं.	उप-खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मिटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
धामावाव	90	-	0	27	45
	7	-	0	13	48
	11	-	0	07	16
	12	-	0	06	38
	75	2	0	21	32
	115	P2+P3	0	25	24
	67	1	0	03	52
	117	P1	0	11	00
	117	P3	0	00	65
	63	-	0	09	25
	118	2	0	09	30

1	2	3	4	5	6
धम्मवीव (जारी)	10	1+2	0	27	89
	65	-	0	25	26
	62	2	0	18	38
	62	3	0	06	88
	32	-	0	39	25
	8	2	0	22	08
शेरपुरा	49	-	0	24	99
	191	1	0	08	26
	191	2	0	10	54
	190	-	0	12	73
	189	-	0	11	47
	194	1+2	0	10	23
	193	1	0	02	96
	193	2	0	06	97
	195	-	0	11	08
	196	-	0	20	73
	20	-	0	03	23
	19	-	0	15	55
	21	-	0	10	84
	26	1	0	14	71
	26	2	0	13	61
	27	-	0	14	65
	28	-	0	20	03
	48	-	0	12	13
	43	-	0	02	77
	47	-	0	05	18
	46	1	0	05	49
	46	3	0	05	92
	38	2A+2B	0	13	63
	38	1A	0	00	71
	60	-	0	08	09
	59	1	0	19	77
	84	-	0	13	63
	86	-	0	10	35
	85	-	0	23	64
सीमलीया	197	-	0	07	46
	187	-	0	04	94
	188	P1	0	16	83
	188	P2	0	01	03
	182	1	0	37	56
	183	-	0	01	01
	181	-	0	10	23
	179	2	0	00	47
	179	1	0	16	97
	179	4	0	09	00
	148	2P1	0	05	71

1	2	3	4	5	6
सीमलीया ( जारी )	148	-	0	12	53
	176	2	0	07	87
	176	1	0	07	34
	145	-	0	15	10
	144	4	0	07	90
	144	6	0	08	85
	144	3	0	08	59
	140	-	0	31	58
	141	2	0	19	07
	100	4	0	06	51
	100	3	0	13	02
	100	1	0	08	69
	100	5	0	10	53
	99	-	0	32	32
	108	-	0	21	57
	83	-	0	04	73
	82	P1	0	07	52
	78	P1	0	03	33
	81	-	0	12	41
	79	-	0	19	13
	80	1	0	00	25
	61	-	0	38	06
	62	-	0	18	54
	57	1+4	0	04	15
	57	3	0	12	91
	782	-	0	00	82
	56	2	0	09	61
	783	-	0	15	14
	4	1	0	10	66
	5	2	0	06	42
	5	1	0	15	87
	701	1	0	00	82
	702	1	0	14	44
	702	3	0	18	39
	700	2	0	03	23
	651	1	0	32	86
	653	-	0	09	52
खीलोडी ( रीचवानी )	165	-	0	03	42
	166	-	0	25	04
	167	1	0	22	57
	12	-	0	05	83
	19	P1+P2	0	26	81
	8	-	0	21	56
	7	-	0	03	37
	6	-	0	00	77
	5	-	0	11	26
	4	-	0	12	77
	25	-	0	22	41
	26	-	0	09	53
	29	-	0	23	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
खीलोडी (रीचवानी) (जारी)	187	-	0	26	98
	190	-	0	20	15
	188	-	0	12	49
	205	-	0	08	45
	206	-	0	09	04
	223	-	0	12	76
	224	-	0	14	56
	236	P2	0	01	92
	225	-	0	08	93
	218	2+5	0	00	94
	226	-	0	33	27
	207	-	0	07	65
	191	5	0	05	92
	191	2+3	0	09	70
शानीयादा	15	-	0	29	85
	14	-	0	32	63
	13	-	0	18	85
	12	1P2	0	10	13
	11	-	0	31	50

[फा. सं. आर-25011/7/2006-ओ.आर.-I]

एस. के. चिटकारा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2006

S. O. 1051.— **Whereas** by the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, S.O. 2759 dated 02-08-2005 under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the schedule

*in* Tehsil -Goghamba, Dist. Panchmahal, State Gujarat, for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Petroleum Product from Koyali to Ratlam in the State of Gujarat by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And ~~whereas~~, the copies of the said gazette notification were made available to the general public on 07-09-2005.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the said report is satisfied that right of user in the land specified in the schedule appended to this notification should be acquired.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby direct that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting the Central Government, vests from the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian oil corporation limited free from all encumbrances.

### SCHEDULE

Tehsil :- Goghamba	Dist :- Panch Mahal		State :- Gujarat		
Name of Village	Survey/Block NO.	Sub-Div. NO.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Damavav	80	-	0	27	45
	7	-	0	13	48
	11	-	0	07	16
	12	-	0	6	38
	75	2	0	21	32
	115	P2+P3	0	25	24
	67	1	0	03	52
	117	P1	0	11	00
	117	P3	0	00	65
	63	-	0	09	25
	118	2	0	09	30
	10	1+2	0	27	89
	65	-	0	25	26
	62	2	0	18	38
	62	3	0	06	88
	32	-	0	39	25
Sherpura	8	2	0	22	08
	49	-	0	24	99
	191	1	0	08	26
	191	2	0	10	54
	190	-	0	12	73
	189	-	0	11	47
	194	1+2	0	10	23
	193	1	0	02	96
	193	2	0	06	97
	195	-	0	11	08
	196	-	0	20	73
	20	-	0	03	23
	19	-	0	15	55
	21	-	0	10	84
	26	1	0	14	71
	26	2	0	13	61
	27	-	0	14	65
	28	-	0	20	03

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sherpura (Contd.)	48	-	0	12	13
	43	-	0	02	77
	47	-	0	05	18
	46	1	0	05	49
	46	3	0	05	92
	38	2A+2B	0	13	63
	38	1A	0	00	71
	60	-	0	08	09
	59	1	0	19	77
	84	-	0	13	63
	86	-	0	10	35
	85	-	0	23	64
Simallya	197	-	0	07	46
	187	-	0	04	94
	188	P1	0	16	83
	188	P2	0	01	03
	182	1	0	37	56
	183	-	0	01	01
	181	-	0	10	23
	179	2	0	00	47
	179	1	0	16	97
	179	4	0	09	00
	148	2P1	0	05	71
	148	-	0	12	53
	176	2	0	07	87
	176	1	0	07	34
	145	-	0	15	10
	144	4	0	07	90
	144	6	0	08	85
	144	3	0	08	59
	140	-	0	31	58
	141	2	0	19	07
	100	4	0	06	51
	100	3	0	13	02
	100	1	0	08	69
	100	5	0	10	53
	99	-	0	32	32
	108	-	0	21	57
	83	-	0	04	73
	82	P1	0	07	52
	78	P1	0	03	33

1	2	3	4	5	6
Simallya (Contd.)	81	-	0	12	41
	79	-	0	19	13
	80	1	0	00	25
	61	-	0	38	06
	62	-	0	18	54
	57	1+4	0	04	15
	57	3	0	12	91
	782	-	0	00	82
	56	2	0	09	61
	783	-	0	15	14
	4	1	0	10	66
	5	2	0	06	42
	5	1	0	15	87
	701	1	0	00	82
	702	1	0	14	44
	702	3	0	18	39
	700	2	0	03	23
	651	1	0	32	86
	653	-	0	09	52
Khilodi (Richvani)	165	-	0	03	42
	166	-	0	25	04
	167	1	0	22	57
	12	-	0	05	83
	19	P1+P2	0	26	81
	8	-	0	21	56
	7	-	0	03	37
	6	-	0	00	77
	5	-	0	11	26
	4	-	0	12	77
	25	-	0	22	41
	26	-	0	09	53
	29	-	0	23	12
	187	-	0	26	98
	190	-	0	20	15
	188	-	0	12	49
	205	-	0	08	45
	206	-	0	09	04
	223	-	0	12	76
	224	-	0	14	56
	236	P2	0	01	92
	225	-	0	08	93
	218	2+5	0	00	94
	226	-	0	33	27
	207	-	0	07	65

1	2	3	4	5	6
Khilodi (Richvani) (Contd.)	191	5	0	05	92
	1+A1	2+3	0	09	70
Shaniada	15	-	0	29	85
	14	-	0	32	63
	13	-	0	18	85
	12	1P2	0	10	13
	11	-	0	31	50

[F. No. R-25011/7/2006-O.R.-1]  
S. K. CHITKARA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1052.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी, भारत के राजपत्र, तारीख 6-8-2005 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का आ. संख्या 2760 तारीख 02-08-2005 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूचि तहसील-गोधरा, जिल्ला पंचमहाल, राज्य गुजरात में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में कोयली से रतलाम तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादनों के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, वडोदरा द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां ता. 07-09-2005 से जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूचि में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूचि में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय इंडियन ऑयल कोर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड वडोदरा में सभी विल्लगनों से मुक्त होकर प्रकाशन की इस तारीख से निहित होगा।

अनुसूची					
तालुका : गोधरा	जिला : पंचमहाल		राज्य : गुजरात		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण सं-खण्ड सं.	उप-खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मिटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
गोलाव	665	2	0	09	66
	654	-	0	00	33
	615	-	0	15	32
	620	-	0	21	77
	629	P2	0	30	55
	631	-	0	00	45
	632	-	0	41	75
	635	-	0	09	37
	643	P1,P2	0	01	74
	642	-	0	48	92
	640	-	0	02	12
	644	P3	0	17	76
	528	-	0	19	97
	527	1	0	08	66
	527	2	0	19	26
	527	3	0	07	66
	524	-	0	25	81
	522	-	0	06	75
	523	-	0	21	20
	538	P2	0	12	45
	537	-	0	12	97
	539	-	0	20	88
	459	-	0	13	16
	449	-	0	21	24
	450	-	0	00	89
	448	-	0	16	66
	452	-	0	11	74
	233	3P1	0	44	27
	233	2	0	36	03
	233	1	0	11	69
	230	-	0	10	93
	253	-	0	06	73
	254	-	0	20	28
	256	-	0	07	34
	257	-	0	19	90
	258	-	0	15	39
	261	2	0	15	81
	260	3	0	08	08
	260	1	0	04	94
	260	2	0	08	50
	265	-	0	28	90
	265	7	0	08	18
	280	2	0	03	43
	266	P1	0	32	26

1	2	3	4	5	6
गोलाव (जारी)	310	-	0	08	64
	309	-	0	15	95
	311	P2	0	07	95
	311	3/P1	0	13	76
	305	1	0	11	08
	305	P2	0	05	81
	312	-	0	01	46
दहीकोट	51	-	0	00	65
	52	P2	0	07	06
	52	P1	0	18	22
	69	P1+2	0	31	57
	68	2	0	05	09
	72	1+2	0	17	85
	71	-	0	13	83
	74	-	0	10	78
	73	-	0	14	44
	75	-	0	13	18
	160	2	0	01	61
	159	-	0	14	94
	158	-	0	26	67
	210	P1	0	11	55
	212	1	0	07	66
	212	2	0	06	87
	214	1	0	00	78
	214	2	0	10	46
	215	-	0	17	06
	234	1	0	18	46
	234	2	0	14	63
	201	1	0	08	46
	201	2	0	16	26
	200	2	0	04	09
	223	-	0	12	98
	195	3	0	09	85
	195	2	0	04	28
	195	4	0	00	75
	194	-	0	02	04
	235	1B	0	24	78

[फा. सं. आर-25011/7/2006-ओ.आर.-1]

एस. के. चिटकारा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2006

S. O. 1052.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, S.O. 2760 dated 02-08-2005 under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the schedule

in Tehsil -Godhra, Dist. Panchmahal, State Gujarat, for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Petroleum Product from Koyali to Ratlam in the State of Gujarat by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas, the copies of the said gazette notification were made available to the general public on 07-09-2005.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the said report is satisfied that right of user in the land specified in the schedule appended to this notification should be acquired.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act. the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act. the Central Government hereby direct that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting the Central Government, vests from the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian oil corporation limited free from all encumbrances.

### SCHEDULE

Tehsil :- Godhra	Dist :- Panch Mahal		State :- Gujarat		
Name of Village	Survey/Block NO.	Sub-Div. NO.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gollav	665	2	0	09	66
	654	-	0	00	33
	615	-	0	15	32
	620	-	0	21	77
	629	P2	0	30	55
	631	-	0	00	45
	632	-	0	41	75
	635	-	0	09	37
	643	P1,P2	0	01	74
	642	-	0	48	92
	640	-	0	02	12
	644	P3	0	17	76
	528	-	0	19	97
	527	1	0	08	66
	527	2	0	19	26
	527	3	0	07	66
	524	-	0	25	81
	522	-	0	06	75
	523	-	0	21	20
	538	P2	0	12	45
	537	-	0	12	97
	539	-	0	20	88
	459	-	0	13	16
	449	-	0	21	24
	450	-	0	00	89
	448	-	0	16	66
	452	-	0	11	74
	233	3P1	0	44	27
	233	2	0	36	03
	233	1	0	11	69
	230	-	0	10	93
	253	-	0	06	73
	254	-	0	20	28
	256	-	0	07	34
	257	-	0	19	90

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gollav (Contd.)	258	-	0	15	39
	261	2	0	15	81
	260	3	0	08	08
	260	1	0	04	94
	260	2	0	08	50
	265	-	0	28	90
	265	7	0	08	18
	280	2	0	03	43
	266	P1	0	32	26
	310	-	0	08	64
	309	-	0	15	95
	311	P2	0	07	95
	311	3/P1	0	13	76
	305	1	0	11	08
	305	P2	0	05	81
	312	-	0	01	46
Dahikot	51	-	0	00	65
	52	P2	0	07	06
	52	P1	0	18	22
	69	P1+2	0	31	57
	68	2	0	05	09
	72	1+2	0	17	85
	71	-	0	13	83
	74	-	0	10	78
	73	-	0	14	44
	75	-	0	13	18
	160	2	0	01	61
	159	-	0	14	94
	158	-	0	26	67
	210	P1	0	11	55
	212	1	0	07	66
	212	2	0	06	87
	214	1	0	00	78
	214	2	0	10	46
	215	-	0	17	06
	234	1	0	18	46
	234	2	0	14	63
	201	1	0	08	46
	201	2	0	16	26
	200	2	0	04	09
	223	-	0	12	98
	195	3	0	09	85
	195	2	0	04	28
	195	4	0	00	75
	194	-	0	02	04
	235	1B	0	24	78

[F. No. R-25011/7/2006-O.R.-I]  
S. K. CHITKARA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1053.—केन्द्रीय राजपत्र ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम 1932 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी, भारत के राजपत्र, तारीख 6-8-2005 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. संख्या 2761 तारीख 02-08-2005 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में कोयली से रतलाम तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादनों के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, वडोदरा द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां का. 07-09-2005 से जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड वडोदरा में सभी विल्लगनों से मुक्त होकर प्रकाशन की इस तारीख से निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

तालुका : कालोल	जिला : पंचमहाल		राज्य : गुजरात		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण सं-खण्ड सं.	उप-खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मिटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
मधवास	269	P1	0	06	83
	270	-	0	11	12
	271	-	0	17	02
	272	-	0	04	75
	265	P1	0	09	67
	264	P1	0	17	88
	258	P1	0	11	51
	258	P2	0	10	98
	259	-	0	10	93
	242	-	0	01	29
	233	-	0	14	44
	234	-	0	22	56

1	2	3	4	5	6
मधवास (जारी)	231	-	0	00	17
	235	-	0	17	42
	236	-	0	00	46
	238	-	0	14	71
	216	-	0	11	01
	217	-	0	03	76
	212	-	0	00	79
	212	P1	0	07	83
	211	-	0	21	96
	191	-	0	02	39
	193	-	0	18	71
	195	-	0	12	40
	198	1	0	00	65
	196	-	0	00	34
	197	P1	0	26	36
	170	-	0	07	24
	166	-	0	15	03
	100	P1	0	01	37
	100	P2	0	08	09
	101	P2	0	07	02
	101	P3	0	06	89
	102	P3	0	09	30
	103	3	0	19	02
	104	1	0	07	05
	104	2	0	05	16
	95	-	0	19	07
	94	-	0	10	61
	90	-	0	24	44
	111	-	0	03	13
	88	-	0	00	49
अनिधरा	165	P2	0	21	84
	164	-	0	19	79
जेतपुर	145	-	0	04	09
	144	-	0	12	31
	153	-	0	24	04
	114	-	0	18	88
	115	1+2	0	21	04
	107	-	0	10	10
	295	1	0	13	41
	293	1	0	09	86
	307	1	0	10	75
	307	2	0	10	70
	311	-	0	00	36
	124	-	0	00	07
	125	1	0	20	44
	119	-	0	20	53
	106	-	0	00	41
	108	-	0	08	01

1	2	3	4	5	6
जेतपुर (भारी...)	66	1	0	13	16
	287	-	0	19	22
	313	-	0	03	16
	286	-	0	02	21
	285	1	0	24	31
	120	-	0	20	90
	116	BP1	0	00	17
	129	-	0	30	00
	121	-	0	36	75
	294	1	0	28	75
	308	-	0	48	54
	148	-	0	37	71
	147	1	0	21	69
	109	-	0	38	57
	146	-	0	26	74
	143	-	0	12	03
	310	-	0	30	39
जमनापुर	20	-	0	17	69
	19	-	0	11	50
	2	-	0	11	34
	1	1	0	22	32
	1	2	0	09	36
अलवा	1	3	0	06	48
	41	P1	0	16	26
	42	-	0	28	36
	46	-	0	00	25
	44	-	0	03	75
	53	-	0	01	02
	66	P1	0	08	45
	66	P2	0	09	10
	67	-	0	01	50
	65	P1	0	18	95
	64	-	0	04	46
	62	P1	0	08	06
	63	-	0	06	75
	96	-	0	08	80
	95	P3	0	04	60
	309	-	0	28	53
	99	-	0	09	41
	22	-	0	33	55
	24	-	0	03	79
	43	P1	0	25	73
कंडाच	97	P1	0	28	44
	307	-	0	15	27
	43	-	0	81	82
	295	P1	0	05	62
	294	P1	0	09	00
	294	P2	0	15	29
	296	-	0	06	57
	305	3	0	01	37

1	2	3	4	5	6
कंडाच ( जारी )	304	-	0	12	48
	303	1	0	03	43
	306	1	0	01	38
	306	2	0	06	85
	314	-	0	28	68
	323	-	0	09	19
	322	1	0	05	47
	322	2	0	10	01
	321	-	0	04	87
	320	-	0	09	01
	319	1	0	22	07
	402	2	0	03	49
	410	-	0	15	31
	411	-	0	09	68
	412	-	0	14	24
	413	-	0	04	59
	445	-	0	08	86
	446	-	0	22	29
	447	1	0	03	70
	450	-	0	00	25
	457	-	0	13	71
ऊतरेडीया	136	2	0	01	91
	135	1	0	18	07
	146	P2	0	16	41
	134	1/1	0	00	15
	147	A	0	02	84
	133	1/1	0	13	53
	149	-	0	13	02
	107	-	0	00	01
	150	-	0	17	32
	104	1	0	07	28
	104	2	0	07	15
	105	-	0	02	66
	103	1	0	12	06
	102	1	0	05	30
	102	2	0	12	82
	101	1	0	07	81
	96	-	0	08	14
	93	-	0	06	84
	159	-	0	15	39
	94	1+8	0	07	74
	94	1+8P1 & 1+4P1	0	00	53
	94	A2/1	0	04	67
	94	A2/2	0	04	67
	94	6	0	04	47
	94	7	0	04	47
	17	-	0	28	84
	73	1	0	16	47

1	2	3	4	5	6
उत्तरेडीया ( जारी )	72	1	0	17	57
	71	1	0	22	31
	68	1	0	05	32
	68	2	0	17	10
	63	-	0	11	62
	64	1	0	07	48
	64	2	0	07	49
	57	-	0	27	00
	55	1/1	0	06	22
	48	1	0	34	27
	49	-	0	09	95
	47	1	0	05	11
	46	1	0	00	19
	45	1	0	12	62
	45	2+3	0	25	70
	44	1+2	0	03	43
अलाली	414	-	0	13	07
	415	2	0	07	97
	416	3	0	07	28
	417	-	0	06	69
	424	1	0	06	91
	424	2	0	05	80
	425	-	0	01	27
	423	-	0	10	28
	427	-	0	10	96
	428	-	0	15	34
	429	-	0	13	49
	434	3	0	07	15
व्यासडा	78	-	0	02	71
	74	-	0	42	66
	75	-	0	00	70
	80	-	0	09	97
	82	-	0	42	27
	83	-	0	23	53
	111	-	0	31	11
	110	-	0	00	39
	114	-	0	18	19
	115	-	0	11	58
	1507	-	0	27	91
	1504	-	0	00	98
	1503	-	0	09	32
	1502	-	0	11	80
	1488	-	0	08	60
	1487	-	0	08	97
	1486	-	0	17	80
	1484	-	0	11	07
	1481	-	0	12	22
	1480	-	0	06	01
	1456	-	0	06	86

1	2	3	4	5	6
व्यासडा (जारी)।	1457	-	0	08	58
	1441	-	0	02	94
	1440	-	0	04	43
	1439	-	0	08	06
	1426	A	0	13	72
	1427	-	0	15	43
	1430	-	0	11	72
	1438	-	0	01	13
	1413	-	0	43	25
	1412	-	0	08	86
	1216	-	0	25	57
	1235	-	0	06	92
	1236	-	0	05	52
	1237	-	0	04	76
	1198	-	0	10	76
	1199	-	0	03	40
	1197	-	0	09	51
	1263	-	0	10	43
	1195	-	0	07	25
	1107	-	0	09	87
	1516	A	0	03	68
	1186	-	0	05	74
	1187	-	0	01	93
अदादरा	755	-	0	15	78
	754	1	0	01	12
	754	2+4	0	00	33
	756	1	0	05	23
	756	2	0	05	62
	785	1	0	09	28
	785	2	0	25	30
	786	1	0	15	88
	803	1	0	06	92
	803	2	0	15	26
	802	4	0	20	65
	800	1	0	00	36
	835	1A	0	00	59
	835	1B	0	11	87
	834	-	0	22	64
	833	-	0	14	00
	52	-	0	31	48
	62	1/P1	0	05	10
	62	2/P1	0	17	19
	61	-	0	17	24
	59	2	0	12	13
	58	-	0	09	69
	77	2	0	02	44
	78	-	0	00	22

1	2	3	4	5	6
अदादरा ( जारी )	79	1	0	29	30
	82	-	0	52	79
	83	-	0	12	67
	86	-	0	06	72
	85	1	0	02	24
	85	2	0	20	18
भुकी	112	1	0	13	80
	112	2	0	18	80
	110	-	0	06	40
	113	5	0	31	30
	113	4	0	07	94
	113	2	0	02	11
	113	7	0	01	10
	118	-	0	09	60
	117	-	0	07	79
	116	1	0	11	83
	116	2	0	12	51
	84	-	0	16	62
	87	1	0	09	34
	87	2	0	23	46
	79	-	0	08	69
	88	2	0	10	37
	71	1	0	07	43
	71	2	0	07	43
	70	-	0	08	66
	69	1	0	11	69
	69	2	0	03	06
	68	-	0	08	94
	64	-	0	21	27
फानसी	6	1	0	13	13
	7	1	0	46	98
	43	P1	0	00	46
	44	1	0	35	53
	21	-	0	13	34
	40	-	0	13	55
	39	-	0	18	90
	24	-	0	10	50
	25	-	0	07	84
	26	1P1	0	16	29
	26	1P2	0	11	96
	33	-	0	25	54
करोली	310	1	0	01	30
	310	2	0	16	62
	310	3	0	08	06
	308	-	0	10	89
	255	-	0	16	79
	320	-	0	17	06
	320	1	0	09	24
	313	-	0	23	29
	313	1P1	0	01	46
	309	-	0	26	06

1	2	3	4	5	6
करोली ( जारी )	256	1	0	24	93
	256	1P1	0	01	01
	254	-	0	09	82
	321	1/1	0	00	93
	321	-	0	16	19
	255	-	0	01	46
	255	1	0	14	14

[फा. सं. आर-25011/7/2006-ओ.आर.-I]

एस. के. चिटकारा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2006

S. O. 1053.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. S.O. 2761 dated 02-08-2005 under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the schedule *in* Tehsil -Kalol, Dist. Panchmahal, State Gujarat, for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Petroleum Product from Koyali to Ratlam in the State of Gujarat by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas, the copies of the said gazette notification were made available to the general public on 07-09-2005.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the said report is satisfied that right of user in the land specified in the schedule appended to this notification should be acquired.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act. the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act. the Central Government hereby direct that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting the Central Government, vests from the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian oil corporation limited free from all encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Tehsil :- Kalol	Dist :- Panch Mahal		State :- Gujarat		
Name of Village	Survey/Block NO.	Sub-Division NO.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhvas	269	P1	0	06	83
	270	-	0	11	12
	271	-	0	17	02
	272	-	0	04	75
	265	P1	0	09	67
	264	P1	0	17	88
	258	P1	0	11	51
	258	P2	0	10	98
	259	-	0	10	93
	242	-	0	01	29
	233	-	0	14	44
	234	-	0	22	56
	231	-	0	00	17
	235	-	0	17	42
	236	-	0	00	46
	238	-	0	14	71
	216	-	0	11	01
	217	-	0	03	76
	212	-	0	00	79
	212	P1	0	07	83
	211	-	0	21	96
	191	-	0	02	39
	193	-	0	18	71
	195	-	0	12	40
	198	1	0	00	66
	196	-	0	00	34
	197	P1	0	26	36
	170	-	0	07	24
	166	-	0	15	03
	100	P1	0	01	37
	100	P2	0	08	09
	101	P2	0	07	02
	101	P3	0	06	89
	102	P3	0	09	30
	103	3	0	19	02
	104	1	0	07	05
	104	2	0	05	16
	95	-	0	19	07
	94	-	0	10	61
	90	-	0	24	44

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhvas (Contd.)	111	-	0	03	13
	88	-	0	00	49
Anidara	165	P2	0	21	84
	164	-	0	19	79
Jetpur	145	-	0	04	09
	144	-	0	12	31
	153	-	0	24	04
	114	-	0	18	88
	115	1+2	0	21	04
	107	-	0	10	10
	295	1	0	13	41
	293	1	0	09	86
	307	1	0	10	75
	307	2	0	10	70
	311	-	0	00	36
	124	-	0	00	07
	125	1	0	20	44
	119	-	0	20	53
	106	-	0	00	41
	108	-	0	08	01
	68	1	0	13	16
	287	-	0	19	22
	313	-	0	03	16
	286	-	0	02	21
	285	1	0	24	31
	120	-	0	20	90
	116	BP1	0	00	17
	129	-	0	30	00
	121	-	0	36	75
	294	1	0	28	75
	308	-	0	48	54
	148	-	0	37	71
	147	1	0	21	69
	109	-	0	38	57
	146	-	0	26	74
	143	-	0	12	03
	310	-	0	30	39
Jamanapur	20	-	0	17	69
	19	-	0	11	50
	2	-	0	11	34
	1	1	0	22	32
	1	2	0	09	36
	1	3	0	06	48
Alwa	41	P1	0	16	26

1	2	3	4	5	6
Alwa (Contd.)	42	-	0	28	36
	46	-	0	00	25
	44	-	0	03	75
	53	-	0	01	02
	66	P1	0	08	45
	66	P2	0	09	10
	67	-	0	01	50
	65	P1	0	18	95
	64	-	0	04	46
	62	P1	0	08	06
	63	-	0	06	75
	96	-	0	08	80
	95	P3	0	04	60
	309	-	0	28	53
	99	-	0	09	41
	22	-	0	33	55
	24	-	0	03	79
	43	P1	0	25	73
	97	P1	0	28	44
	307	-	0	15	27
Kandach	43	-	0	81	82
	295	P1	0	05	62
	294	P1	0	09	00
	294	P2	0	15	29
	296	-	0	06	57
	305	3	0	01	37
	304	-	0	12	48
	303	1	0	03	43
	306	1	0	01	38
	306	2	0	06	85
	314	-	0	28	68
	323	-	0	09	19
	322	1	0	05	47
	322	2	0	10	01
	321	-	0	04	87
	320	-	0	09	01
	319	1	0	22	07
	402	2	0	03	49
	410	-	0	15	31
	411	-	0	09	68
	412	-	0	14	24
	413	-	0	04	59
	445	-	0	08	86
	-	-	-	-	-
	446	-	0	22	29

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kandach (Contd.)	447	1	0	03	70
	450	-	0	00	25
	457	-	0	13	71
Utrediya	136	2	0	01	91
	135	1	0	18	07
	146	P2	0	16	41
	134	1/1	0	00	15
	147	A	0	02	84
	133	1/1	0	13	53
	149	-	0	13	02
	107	-	0	00	01
	150	-	0	17	32
	104	1	0	07	28
	104	2	0	07	15
	105	-	0	02	66
	103	1	0	12	06
	102	1	0	05	30
	102	2	0	12	82
	101	1	0	07	81
	96	-	0	08	14
	93	-	0	06	84
	159	-	0	15	39
	94	1+8	0	07	74
	94	1+8P1 & 1+4P1	0	00	53
	94	A2/1	0	04	67
	94	A2/2	0	04	67
	94	6	0	04	47
	94	7	0	04	47
	17	-	0	28	84
	73	1	0	16	47
	72	1	0	17	57
	71	1	0	22	31
	68	1	0	05	32
	68	2	0	17	10
	63	-	0	11	62
	64	1	0	07	48
	64	2	0	07	49
	57	-	0	27	00
	55	1/1	0	06	22
	48	1	0	34	27
	49	-	0	09	95
	47	1	0	05	11
	46	1	0	00	19
	45	1	0	12	62

1	2	3	4	5	6
Utrediya (Contd.)	45	2+3	0	25	70
	44	1+2	0	03	43
Alali	414	-	0	13	07
	415	2	0	07	97
	416	3	0	07	28
	417	-	0	06	69
	424	1	0	06	91
	424	2	0	05	80
	425	-	0	01	27
	423	-	0	10	28
	427	-	0	10	96
	428	-	0	15	34
	429	-	0	13	49
	434	3	0	07	15
Vyasda	78	-	0	02	71
	74	-	0	42	66
	75	-	0	00	70
	80	-	0	09	97
	82	-	0	42	27
	83	-	0	23	53
	111	-	0	31	11
	110	-	0	00	39
	114	-	0	18	19
	115	-	0	11	58
	1507	-	0	27	91
	1504	-	0	00	98
	1503	-	0	09	32
	1502	-	0	11	80
	1488	-	0	08	60
	1487	-	0	08	97
	1486	-	0	17	80
	1484	-	0	11	07
	1481	-	0	12	22
	1480	-	0	06	01
	1456	-	0	06	86
	1457	-	0	08	58
	1441	-	0	02	94
	1440	-	0	04	43
	1439	-	0	08	06
	1426	A	0	13	72
	1427	-	0	15	43
	1430	-	0	11	72
	1438	-	0	01	13
	1413	-	0	43	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
Vyasda (Contd.)	1412	-	0	08	86
	1216	-	0	25	57
	1235	-	0	06	92
	1236	-	0	05	52
	1237	-	0	04	76
	1198	-	0	10	76
	1199	-	0	03	40
	1197	-	0	09	51
	1263	-	0	10	43
	1195	-	0	07	25
	1107	-	0	09	87
	1516	A	0	03	68
	1186	-	0	05	74
	1187	-	0	01	93
Adadara	755	-	0	15	78
	754	1	0	01	12
	754	2+4	0	00	33
	756	1	0	05	23
	756	2	0	05	62
	785	1	0	09	28
	785	2	0	25	30
	786	1	0	15	88
	803	1	0	06	92
	803	2	0	15	26
	802	4	0	20	65
	800	1	0	00	36
	835	1A	0	00	59
	835	1B	0	11	87
	834	-	0	22	64
	833	-	0	14	00
	52	-	0	31	48
	62	1/P1	0	05	10
	62	2/P1	0	17	19
	61	-	0	17	24
	59	2	0	12	13
	58	-	0	09	69
	77	2	0	02	44
	78	-	0	00	22
	79	1	0	29	30
	82	-	0	52	79
	83	-	0	12	67
	86	-	0	06	72
	85	1	0	02	24
	85	2	0	20	18

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhuki	112	1	0	13	80
	112	2	0	18	80
	110	-	0	06	40
	113	5	0	31	30
	113	4	0	07	94
	113	2	0	02	11
	113	7	0	01	10
	118	-	0	09	60
	117	-	0	07	79
	116	1	0	11	63
	116	2	0	12	51
	84	-	0	16	62
	87	1	0	09	34
	87	2	0	23	46
	79	-	0	06	69
	88	2	0	10	37
	71	1	0	07	43
	71	2	0	07	43
	70	-	0	06	66
	69	1	0	11	69
	69	2	0	03	06
	68	-	0	08	94
	84	-	0	21	27
Fansī	6	1	0	13	13
	7	1	0	46	96
	43	P1	0	00	46
	44	1	0	35	53
	21	-	0	13	34
	40	-	0	13	55
	39	-	0	18	90
	24	-	0	10	50
	25	-	0	07	84
	26	1P1	0	16	29
	28	1P2	0	11	96
	33	-	0	25	54
Karoli	310	1	0	01	30
	310	2	0	16	62
	310	3	0	08	06
	308	-	0	10	89
	255	-	0	16	79
	320	-	0	17	06
	320	1	0	09	24
	313	-	0	23	29
	313	1P1	0	01	46
	309	-	0	26	06
	256	1	0	24	93
	256	1P1	0	01	01

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karoli (Contd.)	254	-	0	09	82
	321	1/1	0	00	93
	321	-	0	16	19
	255	-	0	01	46
	255	1	0	14	14

[F. No. R-25011/7/2006-O.R.-I]

S. K. CHITKARA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1054.—केंद्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गयी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 3581, तारीख 5, अक्टूबर, 2005 द्वारा, तमिलनाडु राज्य में चेन्नई से तिरुच्चिरापल्ली होकर मदुराई तक और आसनूर से शंकराई तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 28.10.2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप धारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केंद्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है।

यह और कि केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केंद्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी बिलिंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

तालूका : ताल्लुकुडि		जिला : तिरुच्चिरापल्ली		राज्य : तमिलनाडु	
गोंध का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	हिस्सा नंबर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	आर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
नं. 30. मरुधूर	41	4	0	00	73
	43	3अ	0	02	44
	43	3ब	0	02	17
	43	3क	0	01	80
	44	2क	0	03	36
	44	5	0	05	60
	67	1ब	0	00	92
	64	1ख	0	00	81
तालूका : तिरुच्चिरापल्ली		जिला : तिरुच्चिरापल्ली		राज्य : तमिलनाडु	
1	2	3	4	5	6
नं. 60. कूत्तप्पार	62अ	10ब	0	02	63
	60अ	2	0	02	19
	60ब	2	0	00	50

[फा. सं. आर-25011/29/2004-ओ.आर.-1]

एस. के. चिटकारा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2006

S. O. 1054.—Whereas, by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 3581 dated the 5<sup>th</sup> October 2005 issued under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of petroleum products from Chennai to Madurai via Tiruchirapalli and Sankari in the State of Tamilnadu, by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public from 28.10.2005;

And whereas, the Competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

### SCHEDULE

Taluk : LALGUDI	District : TIRUCHIRAPALLI			State : TAMILNADU		
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
NO.30 MARUDUR	41	4	0	00	73	
	43	3A	0	02	44	
	43	3B	0	02	17	
	43	3C	0	01	80	
	44	2C	0	03	36	
	44	5	0	05	60	
	67	1B	0	00	92	
	64	1B	0	00	81	
Taluk : TIRUCHIRAPALLI		District : TIRUCHIRAPALLI			State : TAMILNADU	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
NO.60 KUTTAPPAR	62A	10B	0	02	63	
	60A	2	0	02	19	
	60B	2	0	00	50	

[F. No. R-25011/29/2004-O.R.-I]  
S. K. CHITKARA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1055.—**केंद्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गयी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 3580, तारीख 3, अक्टूबर, 2005 द्वारा, तमिलनाडु राज्य में चेन्नई से तिरुच्चिरापल्ली होकर मदुराई तक और आसन्नूर से शंकरी तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।**

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 28.10.2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी। और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केंद्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है।

यह और कि केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केंद्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी बिल्लिंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

### अनुसूची

तालूका : कुन्जम		जिला : पेरम्बलूर		राज्य : तमिलनाडु	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	हिरसा नंबर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	आर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
नं . 27.तिरुमांदुरै	3 2 9	4	0	0 0	6 1
	3 3 9	4अ	0	1 2	0 0
	3 3 9	4ब	0	0 1	7 2
	3 3 9	4क	0	0 1	0 0
	3 3 9	4ड	0	0 0	4 0

[फा. सं. आर-25011/29/2004-ओ.आर.-1]

एस. के. चिटकारा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2006

S. O. 1055.—Whereas, by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 3580 dated the 5<sup>th</sup> October 2005 issued under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of petroleum products from Chennai to Madurai via Tiruchirapalli and Sankari in the State of Tamilnadu, by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public from 28.10.2005;

And whereas, the Competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

Taluk : Kunnam	District : Perambalur		State : Tamil Nadu		
Name of the Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division no.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NO.27 TIRUMANDURAI	329	4	0	00	61
	339	4A	0	12	00
	339	4B	0	01	72
	339	4C	0	01	00
	339	4D	0	00	40

[F. No. R-25011/29/2004-O.R.-I]  
S. K. CHITKARA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1056.—केंद्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गयी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 3579, तारीख 5, अक्टूबर, 2005 द्वारा, तमिलनाडु राज्य में चेन्नई से तिरुच्चिरापल्ली होकर मदुराई तक और आसनूर से शंकरी तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी। और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 28.10.2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी। और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केंद्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है।

यह और कि केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केंद्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी बिल्लिंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

अनुसूची

तालूका : श्रीपेरुम्पुदूर	जिला : कांजीपुरम	राज्य : तमिलनाडु			
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	हिस्सा नंबर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	आर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
नं. 107 वलरपुरम	171	1	0	01	13
	172	4अ	0	00	40
	172	4ब	0	01	25
	161	1	0	02	86
	160	5	0	02	20
	159	1	0	02	80

1	2	3	4	5	6
नं. 107 वलरपुरम (जारी...)	159	2	0	00	99
	278	13	0	02	65
	280	4	0	01	55
नं. 155 मांपावकम	88	6अ	0	02	51
	88	6ब	0	01	04
	90	6	0	02	30
	238	4	0	00	70
नं. 152 ऐच्चूर	692	12ब	0	00	40
	692	13	0	00	40
	693	7ब	0	03	07
नं. 214 ऐषिच्चूर	148	1ब	0	01	47
	146	4	0	07	43

तालूका : उत्तिरमेरूर	जिला : कांजीपुरम	राज्य : तमिलनाडु			
1	2	3	4	5	6
नं. 103 तंडरै	5	4	0	01	17
	5	5अ	0	00	41
	5	5ब	0	00	60
	6	1	0	02	06
	7	2अ	0	02	20
	7	2ब	0	00	66
	10	2अ	0	02	12
	10	5अ	0	02	31
	11	1	0	01	42

तालूका : मदुरांदगम	जिला : कांजीपुरम	राज्य : तमिलनाडु			
1	2	3	4	5	6
नं. 38 विनायकनललूर	113	—	0	11	02

[फा. सं. आर-25011/29/2004-ओ.आर.-1]

एस. के. चिटकारा, अपर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2006

S. O. 1056.—**Whereas**, by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 3579 dated the 5<sup>th</sup> October 2005 issued under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of petroleum products from Chennai to Madurai via Tiruchirapalli and Sankari in the State of Tamilnadu, by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public from 28.10.2005;

And whereas, the Competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

Taluk : Sri Perumbudur		District : Kancheepuram		State : Tamil Nadu	
Name of the Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division no.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NO.107 VALARPURAM	171	1	0	01	13
	172	4A	0	00	40
	172	4B	0	01	25
	161	1	0	02	86
	160	5	0	02	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
NO. 107 VALARPURAM	159	1	0	02	80
	159	2	0	00	99
	278	13	0	02	65
	280	4	0	01	55
NO.155 MAMBAKKAM	88	6A	0	02	51
	88	6B	0	01	04
	90	6	0	02	30
	238	4	0	00	70
NO.152 ECHOOR	692	12B	0	00	40
	692	13	0	00	40
	693	7B	0	03	07
NO.214 EZHICHOOR	148	1B	0	01	47
	146	4	0	07	43

Taluk : Uthiramerur		District : Kancheepuram		State : Tamil Nadu	
1	2	3	4	5	6
NO.103 THANDARAI	5	4	0	01	17
	5	5A	0	00	41
	5	5B	0	00	60
	6	1	0	02	06
	7	2A	0	02	20
	7	2B	0	00	66
	10	2A	0	02	12
	10	5A	0	02	31
	11	1	0	01	42

Taluk : Madurantakam		District : Kancheepuram		State : Tamil Nadu	
1	2	3	4	5	6
NO.38 VINAYAGANALLUR	113	-	0	11	02

[F. No. R-25011/29/2004-O.R.-I]  
S. K. CHITKARA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1057.—**केंद्रीय सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962** (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गयी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 3578, तारीख 5, अक्टूबर, 2005 द्वारा, तमिलनाडु राज्य में चेन्नई से तिरुच्चिरापल्ली होकर मदुराई तक और आसनूर से शंकरी तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 28.10.2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप धारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केंद्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है।

यह और कि केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप - धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केंद्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी बिल्लिंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

तालूका : अम्बल्लूर		जिला : तिरुवल्लूर		राज्य : तमिलनाडु	
गॉव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	हिस्सा नंबर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	आर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
नं . 28 अरियलूर	46	1	0	02	84
	56	8ब	0	04	55
	56	6	0	08	50
नं . 1 कीप्पक्कोण्डैयार	273	1अ	0	06	03
	265	1के	0	04	48
	265	2अ1	0	01	03
	265	4	0	01	60
	265	1ऐ	0	01	50
	265	1जे	0	01	50
	265	2अ2	0	01	58
	265	5	0	00	96
	265	2अ3	0	00	44

तालूका : तिरुवल्लूर		जिला : तिरुवल्लूर		राज्य : तमिलनाडु	
1	2	3	4	5	6
नं. 41 कोडुयली	233	2अ1	0	01	59
	233	2अ2	0	11	04
	233	3	0	12	08
	255	1अ	0	01	18
	255	1ब	0	01	42
	255	2	0	01	74
	256	1अ	0	01	06
	256	1ब	0	00	41
	49	3	0	02	64
नं. 87 वेप्पंदूर	49	4	0	01	70
	50	1	0	00	96
	50	2अ	0	01	50
	52	-	0	02	89

1	2	3	4	5	6
	36	23A	0	03	90
	23	1	0	04	02
नं. 90 आयत्तूर	266	13A	0	05	57
	266	1ब	0	05	40
	266	23A	0	00	95
	266	2ब	0	04	76
	266	3	0	05	80
	264	13A	0	03	47
	264	1ब	0	03	85
	116	—	0	08	64
	236	1	0	13	34
	236	2	0	01	91
	236	3	0	00	51
	270	1ब	0	00	40
नं. 92 सँव्यायपेट्टै	133	2ब	0	16	09
	137	1	0	01	94
नं. 89 पेरुमालपट्ट	223	2	0	04	90
	221	1	0	06	75
नं. 136 तोडुकाडु	224	3	0	01	60
	224	4	0	03	22
	224	5	0	04	46
	224	10	0	11	70
	224	13	0	02	80
	224	14	0	03	60
	224	15	0	00	40
	224	16	0	00	88
	224	17	0	01	98
	224	18	0	05	42
	224	21	0	02	57
	253	2	0	23	58
	253	8	0	00	90
	252	13	0	04	38
	254	3	0	07	20
	254	2	0	01	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
	254	6	0	06	66
	254	7	0	03	78
	254	10	0	00	40
	261	1	0	02	00
	257	9	0	03	80
	257	8	0	04	00
	257	7	0	00	40
	257	6	0	05	40
	257	3	0	04	00
	257	4	0	01	80
	258	6	0	05	00
	258	1	0	06	00
	248	15	0	01	00
	245	6	0	02	31
	245	7	0	01	00
	146	2	0	07	20
	146	3	0	08	20
	146	5	0	07	63
	147	2	0	10	20

[फा. सं. आर-25011/29/2004-ओ.आर.-I]

एस. के. चिटकारा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2006

S. O. 1057.—Whereas, by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 3578 dated the 5<sup>th</sup> October 2005 issued under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of petroleum products from Chennai to Madurai via Tiruchirapalli and Sankari in the State of Tamilnadu, by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public from 28.10.2005;

And whereas, the Competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

Taluk : Ambathur		District : Tiruvallur		State : Tamil Nadu	
Name of the Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division no.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NO.28 ARIYALUR	46	1	0	02	84
	56	8B	0	04	55
	56	6	0	08	50
NO.1 KILKONDAIYUR	273	1A	0	06	03
	265	1K	0	04	48
	265	2A1	0	01	03
	265	4	0	01	60
	265	1I	0	01	50
	265	1J	0	01	50
	265	2A2	0	01	58
	265	5	0	00	96
	265	2A3	0	00	44

Taluk : Tiruvallur		District : Tiruvallur		State : Tamil Nadu	
1	2	3	4	5	6
NO.41 KODUVALI	233	2A1	0	01	59
	233	2A2	0	11	04
	233	3	0	12	08
	255	1A	0	01	18
	255	1B	0	01	42

1	2	3	4	5	6
No. 41 KODUVALI	255	2	0	01	74
	256	1A	0	01	06
	256	1B	0	00	41
NO.87 VEPPAMBATTU	49	3	0	02	64
	49	4	0	01	70
	50	1	0	00	96
	50	2A	0	01	50
	52	-	0	02	89
	36	2A	0	03	90
	23	1	0	04	02
NO.90 AYATHUR	266	1A	0	05	57
	266	1B	0	05	40
	266	2A	0	00	95
	266	2B	0	04	76
	266	3	0	05	80
	264	1A	0	03	47
	264	1B	0	03	85
	116	-	0	08	64
	236	1	0	13	34
	236	2	0	01	91
	236	3	0	00	51
	270	1B	0	00	40
NO.92 SEVVAPETTAI	133	2B	0	16	09
	137	1	0	01	94
NO.89 PERUMALPATTU	223	2	0	04	90
	221	1	0	06	75
NO.136 THODUKADU	224	3	0	01	60
	224	4	0	03	22
	224	5	0	04	46
	224	10	0	11	70
	224	13	0	02	80
	224	14	0	03	60
	224	15	0	00	40
	224	16	0	00	88
	224	17	0	01	98
	224	18	0	05	42
	224	21	0	02	57
	253	2	0	23	58

1	2	3	4	5	6
No-136 THODU KADU	253	8	0	00	90
	252	13	0	04	38
	254	3	0	07	20
	254	2	0	01	14
	254	6	0	06	66
	254	7	0	03	78
	254	10	0	00	40
	261	1	0	02	00
	257	9	0	03	80
	257	8	0	04	00
	257	7	0	00	40
	257	6	0	05	40
	257	3	0	04	00
	257	4	0	01	80
	258	6	0	05	00
	258	1	0	06	00
	248	15	0	01	00
	245	6	0	02	31
	245	7	0	01	00
	146	2	0	07	20
	146	3	0	08	20
	146	5	0	07	63
	147	2	0	10	20

[F. No. R-25011/29/2004-O.R.-I]  
S. K. CHITKARA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1058.—केंद्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गयी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 3582, तारीख 5, अक्टूबर, 2005 द्वारा, तमिलनाडु राज्य में चेन्नई से तिरुच्चिरापल्ली होकर मदुराई तक और आसनूर से शंकरी तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनूसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जयता को तारीख 28.10.2005 को उपलब्ध कर दी गई थी। और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप धारा (1) के अनुसरण में सशस्त्र प्राधिकारी ने केंद्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है।

यह और कि केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केंद्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी बिलिंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

तालूका : मेलूर		जिला : मदुरै		राज्य : तमिलनाडु		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	हिस्सा नंबर	क्षेत्रफल			
			हेक्टर	आर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
नं . 47 सेविकप्पट्टिट	83	11	0	00	40	
	83	16	0	02	40	
	80	1ब1	0	00	50	
	80	1अ	0	02	00	
	82	9ब	0	04	80	
	82	10अ	0	01	48	
	76	-	0	01	05	
	71	7अ	0	00	50	
	71	6अ1	0	02	10	
	71	4ब	0	01	20	
	71	14	0	01	40	
	71	12	0	00	82	
नं . 46 कंबूर	136	1एन	0	02	12	
	136	1अ इ	0	01	22	
	136	1अ क	0	01	50	

तालूका : मलूर	जिला : मदुरै		राज्य : तमिलनाडु		
1	2	3	4	5	6
नं. 46 कंबूर	136	1अ जि	0	02	50
	139	1अ28	0	00	40
	139	4अ	0	04	55
	136	5अ	0	01	60
	136	5क	0	01	32
	136	5ड	0	00	50
नं. 48 केसमपट्टी	631	2	0	04	75
	632	2	0	26	56
	633	3	0	04	53

तालूका : मदुरै (सबुथ)	जिला : मदुरै		राज्य : तमिलनाडु		
1	2	3	4	5	6
नं. 12 संपक्कुडी	53	7ब	0	01	30
	53	7अ	0	00	80
	53	5	0	00	70
	53	6अ	0	03	30
	51	1अ	0	01	30
	51	2ब	0	01	20

तालूका : तिरुमंगलम	जिला : मदुरै		राज्य : तमिलनाडु		
1	2	3	4	5	6
नं. 11 धर्मत्तुप्पट्टि	19	1क3	0	02	00
	19	1क5	0	02	00

[फा. सं. आर-25011/29/2004-ओ.आर.-I]

एस. के. चिटकारा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2006

S.O. 1058.—Whereas, by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 3582 dated the 5<sup>th</sup> October 2005 issued under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of petroleum products from Chennai to Madurai via Tiruchirapalli and Sankari in the State of Tamilnadu, by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public from 28.10.2005;

And whereas, the Competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

Taluk : MELUR	District : MADURAI		State : TAMILNADU		
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NO.47. SEKKIPATTI	83	11	0	00	40
	83	16	0	02	40
	80	1B1	0	00	50
	80	1A	0	02	00
	82	9B	0	04	80
	82	10A	0	01	48
	76	-	0	01	05
	71	7A	0	00	50
	71	6A1	0	02	10
	71	4B	0	01	20
	71	14	0	01	40
	71	12	0	00	82
NO.46. KAMBUR	136	1N	0	02	12
	136	1AE	0	01	22
	136	1AC	0	01	50
	136	1AG	0	02	50
	139	1A28	0	00	40

Taluk: MELUR	District: MADURAI			State: TAMILNADU	
1	2	3	4	5	6
No. 48. KAMBUR	139	4A	0	04	55
	136	5A	0	01	60
	136	5C	0	01	32
	136	5D	0	00	50
NO.48. KESAMPATTI	631	2	0	04	75
	632	2	0	26	56
	633	3	0	04	53

Taluk: MADURAI SOUTH	District: MADURAI			State: TAMILNADU	
1	2	3	4	5	6
NO.12.SAMBAKUDI	53	7B	0	01	30
	53	7A	0	00	80
	53	5	0	00	70
	53	6A	0	03	30
	51	1A	0	01	30
	51	2B	0	01	20

Taluk: THIRUMANGALAM	District: MADURAI			State: TAMILNADU	
1	2	3	4	5	6
NO.11.DHARMATHUPATTI	19	1C3	0	02	00
	19	1C5	0	02	00

[F. No. R-25011/29/2004-O.R.-I]  
S. K. CHITKARA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2006

कां. आ. 1059.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का आ 3147 तारीख 7 दिसम्बर, 2004 जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 11 दिसम्बर, 2004 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, (जिसे भारत सरकार के राजपत्र तारीख 18 जून, 2005 में प्रकाशित शुद्धिपत्र संख्या का आ 2140 तारीख 16 जून, 2005 द्वारा संशोधित किया गया था) द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मुन्ना-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से गुजरात राज्य में मुन्ना से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचनाओं की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख क्रमशः 1 मार्च, 2005 एवं 13 सितम्बर, 2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, इस मंत्रालय के सहमति पत्र सं आर-31015/7/2003-ओ आर-II दिनांक 25-11-2004 द्वारा लगाई गई शर्तों के अधीन सभी वित्तीयों से मुक्त, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

#### अनुसूची

तहसील : जयपुर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम. सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1.	सीतापुरा	9	0	02	49
		3	0	15	86
		8	0	15	77
		5	0	02	58
		7	0	19	42

[फा. सं. आर-31015/54/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2006

S. O. 1059.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 3147, dated the 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2004, issued under sub-section(1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2004(which was amended vide number S.O. 2140 dated the 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2005, published in the Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2005), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying —————pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Delhi through Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notifications were made available to the public on the 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2005 and 13<sup>th</sup> September, 2005 respectively;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section(1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances subject to the conditions imposed vide this Ministry's consent letter no. R-31015/7/03-OR-II dated 25-11-2004.

#### SCHEDULE

Tehsil : JAIPUR		District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. SITAPURA		9	0	02	49	
		3	0	15	86	
		8	0	15	77	
		5	0	02	58	
		7	0	19	42	

[F. No. R-31015/54/2004-O.R.-II]  
A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2006

का. आ. 1060.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) ( जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है ) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 3411 तारीख 23 सितम्बर, 2005, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 24 सितम्बर, 2005, में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मुन्दा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से गुजरात राज्य में मुन्दा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 27 अक्टूबर, 2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, इस मंत्रालय के सहमति पत्र सं. आर - 31015/7/03 अ.आर-II दिनांक 25/11/2004 द्वारा लगाई गई शर्तों के अध्याधीन, सभी विल्लंगनों से मुक्त, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

तहसील : जयपुर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम. सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	हिम्मतपुरा	140	0	21	33
		172	0	01	12
		141	0	17	28
		171	0	27	79
		170	0	16	22
		169	0	12	29
2.	मूण्डियापुरोहितान	33	0	00	19
		12	0	01	26
		49	0	04	78
		50	0	00	51
		54	0	02	52
3.	मूण्डियारामसर	31	0	00	68
		33	0	01	51
		22	0	03	41
		20	0	01	83
		12	0	06	26
		11	0	01	00
		13/413	0	07	82
4.	सीतापुरा	9	0	00	50
		8	0	02	14
5.	जयसिंहपुराकांकडोदा	5	0	01	05
		4	0	00	71
		2/171	0	00	26
6.	किशोरपुराकांकडोदा	17	0	00	75
		16	0	00	46
		10	0	01	30
7.	नारीकावास	30	0	10	81
		28	0	02	12
		33	0	38	13
		34	0	07	84
		45(स.रास्ता)	0	00	26
		47(स.चारागाह)	0	34	93
8.	सारना चौड़	455	0	12	65
		456	0	29	76
9.	भूधरपुरा	54	0	02	07
		55	0	00	78
		56	0	20	09
		62	0	11	40
		61	0	00	20
		63	0	24	39
		64	0	07	19
		65	0	00	20

तहसील : जयपुर		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम. सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
9.	भूधरपुरा (जारी...)	90	0	00	70
		89	0	01	32
		98/123	0	00	19
		86	0	00	21
		85	0	00	24
		81	0	01	14
10.	लालचन्दपुरा	3(जे.डी.ए. वारागाह)	0	00	96
11.	बावड़ी	275/1/1	}	06	45
		275/1/2			
		275/1/3			
		42	0	01	27
		48	0	00	76
		50	0	01	08
		52	0	00	97
		60/2	0	00	51
		63(जे.डी.ए. झरड़ा)	0	00	30
		65	0	01	13
		68	0	00	76
		69/2	0	14	88
		84/1	0	01	16
		78(जे.डी.ए. माला)	0	01	04
		74	0	02	86
12.	सिंवार	723	0	08	16
		662	0	02	90
		652	0	03	42
		186	0	01	47
		187	0	10	68
		185	}	06	27
		185/1			
		185/2			
		88	0	00	13
		85	0	02	05
		84	0	00	20
		76	0	02	85
		77	0	19	65
		68	0	26	37
		63	0	37	78
		62	0	16	05
		64	0	04	68
		220	0	12	65
		61	0	10	51
		221(जे.डी.ए. रास्ता)	0	01	60
		227	0	20	11

तहसील : जयपुर		जिला : जयपुर	ब्लॉक : जयपुर		
क्रम. सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	विस्तार		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एकर	वर्ग मीटर
			4	5	6
12. सिवार (जारी...)	226(जे.डी.ए. रास्ता)		0	01	07
	225		0	14	43
13. चकबासड़ी	122		0	00	37
	121		0	00	20
14. मंठासमपुरा	20/3		0	00	54
	21/1		0	00	13
	22		0	06	78
	23/357		0	05	88
15. मावडा	355		0	26	01
	357		0	44	53
	364		0	04	46
	382		0	00	82
	381		0	32	89
	383		0	24	59
	384		0	57	58
	393/1		0	17	16
	393/2(पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. सहक)		0	05	10
	179		0	00	82
	216		0	00	51
	215/901		0	03	96
	228		0	01	33
	224/1051		0	10	66
	269		0	29	95
16. अमरासमपुरा	108/851		0	02	85
	142		0	00	89
	144		0	01	23
	190		0	01	75
	186		0	00	96
	184		0	01	12

[आ. प्र. 200-3/013-54/2004-ओ.आर.-13]

पु. मेमबारी, जयपुर

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2006

S. O. 1050.— Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 3411 dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2005, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Delhi through Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2005;

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances, subject to the conditions imposed vide this Ministry's consent letter no. R-31015/7/03 OR- II dated 25-11-2004.

#### SCHEDULE

Tehsil : JAIPUR		District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN	
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	HIMMATPURA	140	0	21	33
		172	0	01	12
		141	0	17	28
		171	0	27	79
		170	0	16	22
		169	0	12	29
2.	MUNDIYA PUROHITAN	33	0	00	19
		12	0	01	26
		49	0	04	78
		50	0	00	51
		54	0	02	52
		31	0	00	68
3.	MUNDIYA RAMSAR	33	0	01	51
		22	0	03	41
		20	0	01	83
		12	0	06	26
		11	0	01	00
		13/413	0	07	82
4.	SITAPURA	9	0	00	50
		8	0	02	00
5.	JAISINGHPURA KANKRODA	5	0	01	65
		4	0	00	71
		2/171	0	00	00
		17	0	00	75
6.	KISHORPURA KANKRODA	16	0	00	46
		10	0	01	30

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. NARIKAWAS		30	0	10	81
		28	0	02	12
		33	0	38	13
		34	0	07	84
		45( G/L Cart Track)	0	00	26
		47(G/L Pasture)	0	34	93
8. SARNA CHOD		455	0	12	65
		456	0	29	76
9. BHUDARPURA		54	0	02	07
		55	0	00	78
		56	0	20	09
		62	0	11	40
		61	0	00	20
		63	0	24	39
		64	0	07	19
		65	0	00	20
		90	0	00	70
		89	0	01	32
		98/123	0	00	19
		86	0	00	21
		85	0	00	24
		81	0	01	14
10. LALCHANDPURA		3(J.D.A Pasture)	0	00	96
11. BAVADI		275/1/1	}	0	06
		275/1/2			
		275/1/3			
		42	0	01	27
		48	0	00	76
		50	0	01	08
		52	0	00	97
		60/2	0	00	51
		63(J.D.A. Jharda)	0	00	30
		65	0	01	13
		68	0	00	76
		69/2	0	14	88
		84/1	0	01	16
		78(J.D.A.Nala)	0	01	04
		74	0	02	86
12. SINWAR		723	0	08	16
		662	0	02	90
		652	0	03	42
		186	0	01	47
		187	0	10	68
		185	}	0	06
		185/1			
		185/2			
		88	0	00	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
		85	0	02	05
		84	0	00	20
		76	0	02	85
		77	0	19	65
		68	0	26	37
		63	0	37	78
		62	0	16	05
		64	0	04	68
		220	0	12	65
		61	0	10	51
		221(J.D.A. Cart Track)	0	01	60
		227	0	20	11
12. SINWAR (Contd...)		226(J.D.A. Cart Track)	0	01	07
		225	0	14	43
13. CHAK BASADI		122	0	00	37
		121	0	00	20
14. MANSHA RAMPURA		20/3	0	00	54
		20/1	0	00	13
		22	0	06	78
		23/357	0	05	88
15. MANCHAWA		356	0	26	01
		357	0	44	53
		364	0	04	46
		382	0	00	82
		381	0	32	89
		383	0	24	59
		384	0	57	55
		393/1	0	17	16
		393/2(P.W.D Road)	0	05	16
		179	0	00	62
		216	0	00	51
		215/901	0	03	96
		228	0	01	33
		224/1051	0	10	66
		269	0	29	95
16. SABRAMPURA		108/861	0	02	85
		142	0	00	89
		144	0	01	23
		190	0	01	75
		186	0	00	96
		184	0	01	12

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2006

का.आ. 1051. - केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पदार्थों का उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) ( जिसे इसमें इसके अन्तर्गत अधिनियम कहा गया है ) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3152 तारीख 12 दिसम्बर, 2004, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख क्रमशः 11 दिसम्बर, 2004 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में भूमा-विज्ञान पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से गुजरत राज्य में कुन्ना से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आदेश की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 25 जनवरी, 2005, को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के रिपोर्ट में दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, और यह ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयुक्त है, तबसे उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अर्जन करने का विनिर्देश किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, इस मंत्रालय के सहमति पर श्री. आर - 31015/7/03 ओ.आर.-II दिनांक 25/11/2004 द्वारा लगाई गई शर्तों के अधीन जारी विलेजनों से युक्त, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

तहसील: झज्जर		जिला: झज्जर		राज्य: हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुसतिल संख्या	ठासरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एकर	बर्गमीटर
बाहमनोला	270	74	345	00	01	03
			20	00	07	46
			21	00	02	88

[ फा.अ.आर-31015/36/2004-ओ.आर.-II ]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2006

**S. O. 1061.**—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.3152 dated 10<sup>th</sup> December, 2004, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962). (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2004, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline through Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Delhi by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2005;

And whereas the competent authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances, subject to the conditions imposed vide this Ministry's consent letter no. R-31015/7/03 OR- II dated 25-11-2004.

#### SCHEDULE

Tehsil : JHAJJAR		District : JHAJJAR			State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area			
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
BAMANOLA	270	74	345	00	01	03	
			20	00	07	46	
			21	00	02	88	

[F. No. R-31015/36/2004-O.R.-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

**श्रम मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, 20 फरवरी, 2006

का. आ. 1062.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सहारा एअर लाइंस लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 24/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-2-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-11012/119/99-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**

New Delhi, the 20th February, 2006

S.O. 1062.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 24/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, New Delhi-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sahara Airlines Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-2-06.

[No. L-11012/119/99-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-  
LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI**

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 24/2000

**In the matter of:—**

Captain R. Khosla,  
R/O A-160,  
Jalwayu Vihar,  
Sector-21,  
Noida (UP) - 201301

**VERSUS**

M/s. Sahara Airlines Limited,  
7th Floor, Amba Deep Building,  
14, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,  
New Delhi - 110001.

**AWARD**

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-11012/119/99-IR(C-1) : Central Government Dt. 27-1-2000 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as under :—

“Whether the action of the Chief Controller, Sahara Airlines Ltd., 7th Floor, Amba Deep Building, 14, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Connaught Place,

New Delhi -110001 in terminating the services of Capt. R. Khosla, Ex. Pilot, Resident of A-160, Jalwayu Vihar, Sector : 21, Noida (UP) - 201301 w.e.f. 16-07-1998 is justified, valid and legal? If not to what relief and benefit he is entitled.”

The workman applicant has filed claim statement. In his claim statement he has stated that he was appointed as a Pilot by the Sahara Airlines Limited with effect from 01-11-1994. As an Ex. Air Force Officer, he was having nearly 2700 hrs. flying and Master Green Category and also holding Civil Flying Licence (or ALTP). Due to his hard work and accident free flying he was given commendation letter besides higher salary and perks vide letter number SIAL/HQ/PERS/95/1054 dated 13th November, 1995. After more than three and half years continuous service Capt. R. Khosla received letter No. SIAL/HQ/PERS/98/468 dated 16-07-1998 terminating his services with immediate effect.

Capt. R. Khosla raised an industrial dispute under Section 2A of the ID Act, but the opposite party adopted intransigent attitude before the ALC(C). It was urged that Capt. R. Khosla was not a workman and the employer-employee relationship having ceased to exist, hence there was no dispute to be settled. In these circumstances the conciliation proceedings resulted in failure and the Central Government has made this reference under Section 10(1)(d) and 10 (2A) of the ID Act with the following terms of reference:

“Whether the action of the Chief Controller, Sahara Airlines Ltd., 7th Floor, Amba Deep Building, 14, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Connaught Place, New Delhi - 110001 in terminating the services of Capt. R. Khosla, Ex-Pilot, Resident of A-160, Jalwayu Vihar, Sector 21, Noida (UP) -201301 w.e.f. 16-07-1998 is justified, valid and legal? If not to what relief and benefit he is entitled.”

There are two categories of Pilots working with the opposite party viz. those like Capt. R. Khosla with an Air Force background and others like Capt. GPS Grewal who were Civilian Pilots throughout their career. Since Capt. R. Khosla was excellent in his professional skills, as determined by impartial foreign experts like Capt. R. Landowsky, he became the victim of petty jealousy by the group of Civilian Pilots. Deliberately Capt. R. Khosla was not considered for the position of Commander and it was perhaps decided to bring him down a peg or two to teach him a lesson. This kind of negative feeling between the two groups can be easily seen from the complaints letter dated 10-03-1998 to the opposite party.

Capt. R. Khosla was served with a Memorandum of charges on 05-06-1998 and also placed under suspension with immediate effect. The charges were completely vague and lacking in particulars regarding date, time and place exact language used and against whom and who had reported the matter to the authorities. As such Capt. R. Khosla asked for necessary particulars vide his letter dated 06-06-1998. After a lapse of about two weeks, he

received letter dated 20-06-1998 which may be described as second memorandum of charges. It was stated that the opposite party had conducted a preliminary inquiry and increased the ambit of his alleged misconduct to 4 separate charges of using derogatory and abusive language against the Company itself along with his seniors. But the copy of the preliminary report was not given to Capt. R. Khosla, even though the nature of charges has been considerably enlarged from the memorandum dated 05-06-1998.

Capt. R. Khosla submitted his explanation to the second show cause notice vide letter dated 25-06-1998.

Subsequently an Inquiry Committee was formed to inquire into the charges of misconduct by the complainant on 02-07-1998 but Capt. R. Khosla was formally ordered by Capt. Grewal on 01-07-1998 itself to be present at 1100 hours on 06-07-1998 for the said inquiry.

Capt. GPS Grewal, GM Operations (N) who issued both the letter dated 05-06-1998 and 20-06-1998 and also placed Capt. R. Khosla under suspension was a member of the Inquiry Committee. Capt. R. Khosla was naturally apprehensive about the biased attitude of Capt. Grewal and specifically objected to his being a member of the Inquiry Committee, but the objection was brushed aside and the said officer has signed the findings and conclusions of the Inquiry Committee, causing grave prejudice to the workman.

The memorandum of charges before the Inquiry Committee consisted of two charges for using unparliamentary language against Capt. SPS Sandhu, and one charge of using abusive language against senior management. These charges are also vague, nebulous, non-specific, lacking in particulars about the precise language used, dates and places of occurrence and names of the senior management and also not enumerated as a misconduct in the Standing Orders of the Company (Glaxo Laboratories Case : (1983) Lab. IC 1909 (SC). As such they do not afford a reasonable opportunity to Capt. R. Khosla to offer his defence of the charges alleged against him.

Surprisingly during the proceedings of the Inquiry Committee which met only on 06-07-1998 the case for the management was presented by Shri A.K. Trehan, Advocate, whereas Capt. Khosla was forced to defend himself personally and he was not allowed representation by legal counsel, or any qualified officer.

The Inquiry Committee only recorded the statement of one witness, Shri Sanjay Kumar and all the remaining witnesses did not record statements personally, but only their letters/complaints submitted earlier were taken on record and they did not affirm before the inquiry the statements made by them earlier in those letters/complaints.

There were no proceedings of the Inquiry Committee after 06-07-1998 in the presence of Capt. R. Khosla. The subsequent portions of the proceedings have been fabricated later, including the findings and conclusions of

the Inquiry Committee Capt. Nilesh Guha and Capt. Atul Mehata have made patently false statements that they made themselves available to Capt. Khosla in connection with the Departmental Inquiry held on 10-07-1998. Under normal circumstances their presence would be recorded by the Inquiry Committee in the proceedings and also there would be an endorsement that Capt. Khosla had declined to examine the witnesses and get it authenticated by Capt. Khosla himself. In fact both these witnesses as well as Shri Jaskirat were never made available for cross examination by Capt. Khosla.

There is obvious contradiction between paras 6 and 7 of the Inquiry proceedings, when the Inquiry Committee states that the complainant specifically asked for these witnesses to be cross examined and immediately thereafter confirms that the complainant did not ask for the appearance of any witness.

Capt. Khosla was not given any opportunity to make a statement or to examine witnesses in his defence. Prosecution witnesses except Shri Sanjay Kumar did not affirm their statements personally and three of these witnesses Capt. Nilesh Guha, Capt. Atul Mehata and Mr. Jaskirat were not made available for cross examination by Capt. Khosla. The proceedings have been completed with undue haste, behind the back of the complainant and with the preconceived idea of toeing the line of management to find Capt. Khosla guilty of the charges alleged against him.

Capt. Khosla was alleged to have committed grave acts of misconduct. Hence the inquiry committee should have conducted itself impartially. But they have acted in violation of natural justice and even expressed their opinion that the charges have not been disproved by Capt. Khosla ignoring the basic norm that he is presumed to be innocent and the burden of proving the charges rests entirely with the management.

The Inquiry Committee proceedings were not given to the complainant for showing cause against the findings and conclusions of the Inquiry and the evidence on which it was based. The proceedings have been produced for the first time during the conciliation proceedings. It is seen that the findings are completely perverse and based on no evidence or insufficient evidence. The charges contained in the memorandum of charges are lacking in particulars, witnesses have not been examined directly by the Committee, witnesses were not made available for being cross examined. Capt. Khosla was not properly represented and he was not asked to make a statement or produce defence witnesses. Also Capt. GPS Grewal, GM Operations (N) was made a member of the Inquiry Committee even though he was extremely biased and personally responsible for issuing the letter dated 05-06-1998 and 20-06-1998 containing memorandum of charges and also placing Capt. Khosla under suspension even before conducting the preliminary inquiry. This has caused grave prejudice to the complainant more so because Capt. GPS

Grewal was incharge of the operations division and not competent under the Rules and Regulations of the Company to issue memorandum of charges of place Capt. Khosla under suspension *vide* letter dated 05-06-1998. Incidentally the power to suspend cannot be presumed it must be an express term in the contract of service or authorized by the Standing Orders. By Making Capt. Grewal as member, the Inquiry was reduced to a mockery and idle ceremony because of the biased attitude of the officer, which is obvious from the non-application of mind before issuing letter dated 05-06-1998.

The proceeding of the Enquiry were conducted in the presence of Capt. Khosla only on 6-7-98 and since there were no further sittings he was under the *bonafide* impression that the Enquiry had been aborted. The witnesses sought by him were not produced for cross-examination, he was not asked to make a statement if he wished to do so, nor was he allowed to produce defence witnesses. Patently false statements have been obtained from Capt. Guha and Capt. Mehta that their presence was not desired by Capt. Khosla during the Enquiry proceedings which were "held on 10 July 98" Capt. Khosla was also never given a copy of the proceedings; or asked to give his version or explanation of the Findings and Conclusions of the Enquiry Committee.

Surprisingly, after receiving the report of the Enquiry Committee, the Opposite Party did not proceed to the logical conclusion by issuing second show cause notice against the proposed punishment. But his services were terminated *vide* letter No. SIAL/HQ/PERS/98/468 dated 16-07-1998.

The termination of services is not a discharge simpliciter, but awarded as a cloak for awarding the punishment of dismissal which could not have been awarded for the extremely trivial charges of using unparliamentary language against Capt. Sandhu twice, and abusive language against so-called senior management. The opposite party has also admitted during the conciliation proceedings the charge-sheet was issued and was proved by the subsequent DE and the disciplinary authority thereafter on that report took the required action.

It will be appreciated that there are two distinct powers with the opposite party to terminate the services of an employee or to impose punishment for misconduct. One is the power to sever the employer-employee relationship simpliciter and in the second case to impose punishment on the employee after holding Disciplinary Inquiry into the charges of misconduct. In the present case, the alleged misconduct of Capt. Khosla constitutes the foundation for terminating his service and is obviously punitive in character, especially in a restrictive professional environment of a pilot in a Commercial Airline. Therefore, the requirement of a complete, legal and effective inquiry is mandatory even though the termination may have been effected under the relevant standing orders. It is submitted that the termination of service of Capt. Khosla is a colorable

exercise of the power vested in the management and this Hon'ble Tribunal has got ample jurisdiction to go into all the circumstances leading to the termination of service, and determine whether in substance and reality the termination order has been passed on account of the alleged misconduct.

In accordance with Section 2(oo) of the ID Act retrenchment means the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever. The case of Capt. Khosla does not fall under the exclusionary clauses (a) to (c) of Section 2(oo), hence it is obviously falling under the definition of retrenchment and covered by the contract of service according to which one month's notice was mandatory, or one month's pay in lieu of notice was to be paid or tendered to Capt. Khosla. It is also covered under Section 25F of the ID Act according to which one month's pay in lieu of notice or notice giving reasons was to be given statutorily, along with compensation which is computed as equivalent to 15 days average pay for every completed year of continuous service. What has happened in the present case is a complete travesty of justice. Firstly there is a fracc of an inquiry, without physically and directly recording the statements of witnesses not allowing Capt. Khosla to be represented properly to make a statement or produce witnesses in his defence, arriving at the findings on the basis of opinion that Capt. Khosla failed to disprove the charges the charges and wholly insufficient evidence or even no evidence in respect of charges which are completely vague and lacking in particulars.

But the irony is that there is no punishment awarded to Capt. Khosla. Still the suspension was not revoked. Conveniently he was ought to be inflicted with termination of service. From the stage of the first memorandum of charge dated 05-06-1998, the actions of the opposite party have been completely lacking in *bona fides* bereft of objectivity and in violation of natural justice, besides statutory safeguards under Section 25F of the ID Act with the single motivation to inflict maximum damage and harassment to the complainant. As the charges by themselves were quite trivial in nature and it would be illogical and reprehensible to award the punishment of dismissal which would be gravely disproportionate to the gravity of the offences charged, more so due to the previous good conduct and clean record of the complainant. So it was decided to achieve the same object by issuing the letter dated 16-07-1998. It is pointed out that the Hon'ble Supreme Court set aside the order of dismissal on charges of abusing some other worker and an officer of the employer on the ground that punishment was shockingly disproportionate and no reasonable employer would ever impose in like circumstances the punishment of dismissal and victimization or unfair labour practice could well be inferred from the conduct of the employer. (*Ved Prakash Gupta v/s. Deltron Cables Ltd.* 1984 Lab. IC 658 (SC)).

Unfortunately the said letter which was dispatched by registered post to the residence of the officer was not accompanied by payment of one month salary in lieu of

legal notice or the compensation which is necessary under Section 25F (a) and (b) of the ID Act. in fact the opposite party actually admitted during the conciliation proceedings that the cheque for one month salary in lieu of the legal notice was kept in the personnel department of the company but this does not constitute actual payment or even tender of payment since mere readiness to pay on the part of the employer is not sufficient compliance and there must be either offer or tender or actual payment to the workman concerned.

Since the letter dated 16-07-1998 is not complying with the mandatory provisions of Section 25F ID Act it is patently illegal, *void ab initio* and inoperative and the complainant Capt. R. Khosla should be deemed to be in continuous service of the opposite party with entitlement for back wages and other consequential benefits. Also the letter dated 05-06-1998 has to be quashed because Capt. GPS Grewal who was incharge of the operations department was not competent to issue the same and suspend the complainant from duty and also the disciplinary proceedings for alleged misconduct have not resulted in any punishment to the officer.

In view of the submissions made hereinabove Capt. Khosla is entitled to be reinstated in service with full back wages with effect from 16-07-1998. It is pointed out that Capt. Khosla has remained continuously unemployed since his services were terminated by the opposite party and he has not taken up employment with any other private or public agency or department. It is also pertinent that since Capt. Khosla has not flown Boeing Aircraft for nearly 20 months, his flying licence will need to be updated and endorsed as suitable for flying Boeing Aircraft at the cost of the opposite party. In this connection the principles laid down in the following cases will apply squarely to the facts of the present reference :

1. State of Bombay v/s. Hospital Mazdoor Sabha (1960) ILLJ 251 (SC)
2. State Bank of India v/s. N. Sundaramoney
3. Mohanlal v/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (1981)
4. The Punjab Land Reclamation Corporation Ltd. v/s. the Presiding Officer, Labour Court and Ors.

It is respectfully submitted that the workman is also entitled to the following dues which have been wrongfully withheld by the opposite party in respect the period of employment prior to his termination from service and the last payment received was Rs. 41,857/- towards pay for the month of June, 1998 against Rs. 1,01,217/- for the month of May, 1998, consequent to his being placed under suspension with effect from 05-06-1998 *vide* letter of the same date :

- (a) For salary for the month of June, 1998 (due to short payment of Rs. 41,857) only against salary for the month of May, 1998 which was actually Rs. 1,01,217 —52,241.03

(b) Salary from 01-07-1998 to 16-07-1998 (at the same rate as last pay drawn for May, 1998 e.g. Rs. 1,01,217.	—1,69,280.00
(c) Incentive Pay for the period 01-04-1998 (at the same rate as incentive pay for the period 01-01-1998 to 31-03-1998)	—85,325.00
(d) Incentive pay for the period 01-07-1998 to 15-08-1998 (including period of mandatory notice).	—38,325.00
(e) Encashment of Earned Leave from 01-11-1994 to 16-07-1998 (20 days leave for each year of service. Last basic salary drawn Rs. 15,552 per month.	—55,080.77
(f) Provident Fund from 01-11-1994 to 16-07-1998 with Employer's contribution (at the rate of Rs. 12,000/- per annum plus interest).	
Total	= 4,59,348.80

It is submitted that the workman Capt. Khosla will be entitled to the relief of reinstatement in service with back wages and direction for updating of his flying category of the cost of the opposite party as well as payment of various amounts mentioned in Para 24 above in respect of the period immediately prior to his illegal and void termination from service with effect from 16-07-1998.

The respondents have filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that the applicant is guilty of *Suppressio-veri* and *falsio suggestion*. He has not come to this Hon'ble Tribunal with true and correct facts and has forged and hammered the true facts just to make out a false and frivolous case. The applicant is guilty of mis-representations and concealment of material facts. The claim/applications calls dismissal on this score only.

That the application contains allegations which are bogus, wholly vexatious even to the knowledge of applicant and infact frivolous litigation is sought to be initiated by misusing under the garb of ingenious drafting of application and creating mischief of litigation by misusing the proves of the Court merely for the purposes of harassing the respondent by Sham and shady actions. The frivolous and vexatious plaint calls dismissal on this very ground only.

That the application is false even to the knowledge of the applicant. The applicant has made false allegations, which are false to his own knowledge, and the application has been filed with *malafide* intention to harass and pressurize the answering respondent.

That the application is not maintainable, as the applicant Hon'ble Tribunal with clean hands and has suppressed true facts and to mis-lead this Hon'ble Tribunal by concocting the fabricating story.

That the applicant prior to filing a present application had been indulging in pressure tactics with sham and bogus allegations and when the respondent did not succumb to the pressure tactics applicant has filed the present application on false and frivolous grounds. All the alleged conflict are created in air by the applicant and now by filing the present case he is guilty of *Commodum ex injuria sua memo habere debet* and cannot be permitted the same. The application for dismissal on this very score.

That the Hon'ble Tribunal does not have jurisdiction to try and adjudicate upon the present matter. The applicant has submitted that he comes under the ambit of "Workman" as defined under 2(s) of the Industrial Dispute Act of 1947. It is respectfully submitted that the Complainant does not fall under the ambit of workman as he does not qualify the criteria laid down under section 2(s) (reproduced below) of the Industrial Dispute Act 1947.

"Workman" means any person (including and appreciation employed in any Industry to do any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward whether the terms of employment be expressed or employed and for the purpose of any proceeding under this Act in relation to an Industrial Dispute included any such person who has been dismissed or discharged or retrenched in connection with, or has a consequence of, that dispute, but does not include any such person.

- (1) Who is subject to the Air Force Act-1950 (45 of 1950), or the Army Act 1950 (46 of 1950), or the Navy Act, 1957 (62 of 1957); or
- (2) Who is employed in the policy services or as an officer or other employ of a prison, or
- (3) Who is employed mainly in a managerial or administrative capacity or
- (4) Who being employed in a supervisory capacity, draws wages exceeding Rs. 1600 per mensam or exercises, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office or by reason of the powers vested in him, function mainly of a managerial nature.

Since the applicant as has been admitted by him in the application was getting salary of more than One Lakh per month, his salary is much above the permissible limit of being a Workman under the Industrial Dispute Act. Therefore the instant application is liable to be rejected and he will fall under the category of Workman as defined under Industrial Dispute Act of 1947. Furthermore applicant has himself stated that he was co-pilot during the employment with the respondent and thus was responsible for all the decisions to be taken while flying.

He by the nature of employment was employed for discharging duties, which are of managerial and in administrative capacity. Therefore as per statute he is not workman and thus this Hon'ble Tribunal cannot adjudicate upon the present reference.

That the present application is otherwise not maintainable in view of the fact that the services of applicant have been terminated after holding an enquiry into the charges of misconduct communicated to him. The enquiry has been conducted by following the prescribed procedure and there are no lacunae in the procedure followed for holding the enquiry including the ultimate punishment of dismissal from service by the opposite party.

That the present application is also not maintainable, as the applicant has already been given ample opportunity to explain his point of view with regard to the specific charges levelled against him. He has been provided with a charge sheet laying down specific charges, he has been given opportunity to examine witnesses. The enquiry has been held by following the prescribed procedure and therefore the applicant cannot be allowed to question the non-compliance of procedure for holding the enquiry at this stage.

#### REPLY ON MERIT

That the first part of para-1 relating to this joining Sahara Airlines Ltd., and hence needs no comments on the same. With regards to second part of his statement that "due to hard work and accident free flying he was given commendation letter besides higher salary and perks". This statement is wrong and false and thus denied. The Complainant was given a warning by Director General, Civil Aviation vide his letter number 1-750/92-L (2) dated 4th September, 1995 and he was warned to be more careful in future, which clearly proves that the statement of the Complainant i.e. "accident free flying" is a deliberated lie. (Appendix 'A' of the Application). The letter No. SIAL : HQPERS : 95 : 1054 dated 13-11-1995 (Annexure of the Application) clearly stipulates that the review of salary structure was "a unilateral structure" of the Management and it was not based on the alleged hard work of the applicant. The third part of the statement relating to his termination of services is his statement of fact and therefore requires no reply.

The contents of para-2 is a statement of fact and therefore requires no reply from the respondent.

With regard to the first part of this para relating to categories of pilots working with the opposite party it is a statement of facts and therefore requires no reply. However, with regards to second part of this para that the applicant was not considered for promotion as he had become a victim of petty jealousy by a group of civilian pilots and the same is wrong false and denied. The applicant has mischievously and intentionally not stated the full facts about the personal opinion of Capt. R. Landoski

(Appendix B of the complaint). In his letter dated 23rd April, 1996 Capt. R. Landoski had clearly stated with respect to SIA I am not in a position to set any crew allocation or recommend promotion. The applicant has not brought this fact to the notice of Hon'ble Tribunal that he was not recommended for promotion as stated by Captain R. Landoski.

That the contents of Para 4 are wrong false and thus denied. The charges were specific and there was no enlargement of such charges vide our memorandum dated 05-06-1998 as alleged by the applicant. In fact the charges levelled against the applicant were clarified later vide memorandum dated 01-06-1998 and no enlargement of charges was there. Anything stated contrary is denied in totality.

The contents of para 5 are statement of facts and therefore requires no comments. The contents of Para 6 are wrong, false and denied. The applicant never objected to Captain GPS Grewal being a member of the inquiry committee. The argument that the applicant specifically objected to Grewal being a member is an after thought and is without any solid/true base. Anything stated contrary is denied in totality.

The contents of Para 7 are wrong, false and denied. Annexure D to the application will clearly show the charges levelled against applicant were clear and specific and were not vague, nebulous, non-specific etc. as alleged by the applicant. Anything stated contrary is denied in totality. The contents of Para 8 are wrong, false and denied. There was no Advocate namely A.K. Trehan with the opposite party at the time of holding the inquiry. The legal Advisor of the applicant was/is Shri S.K. Trehan and he never participated in the proceedings of the inquiry committee. Anything stated contrary is denied in totality.

That the contents of Para 9 are wrong, false and denied. The persual of Annexure G and H attached with the application clearly show that the applicant himself had cross examined Capt. Romi Sharma and Shri Sethi during the inquiry. While on the end the applicant has attached the verbatim record of questioning/answering the applicant/witnesses as Annexure G and H to the application and in the same breath he is deliberately and intentionally misleading the Hon'ble Tribunal by stating that the statement of one witness was recorded. Anything stated contrary is denied in totality.

That the contents of Para 10 are wrong, false and denied. At the instance of the applicant Capt. Nilesh Guha and Capt. Atul Mehta were required to appear for cross questioning by the applicant. The applicant refused to cross examine them. The statements of Capt. Nilesh Guha and Capt. Atul Mehta has been attached as Annexure I and J on the one end. He is misleading the Hon'ble Tribunal that they were not available for cross examination. Anything stated contrary is denied in totality.

That the contents of Para 11 are wrong, false and thus denied. At the instance of the applicant Capt. Nilesh

Guha and Capt. Atul Mehta were required to appear for cross questions by the applicant. The applicant refused to cross examine them. The statements of Capt. Nilesh Guha and Capt. Atul Mehta has been attached as Annexure I and J. He is misleading the Hon'ble Tribunal by stating that he was not given any opportunity to cross examine these witnesses. Anything stated contrary is denied in totality.

That the contents of Para 12 are wrong, false and denied. The complainant refused to cross examine them. The statements of Capt. Nilesh Guha and Capt. Atul Mehta has been attached as Annexure I and J. He is misleading the Hon'ble Tribunal that they were not available for cross examination. The proceedings had been completed by the following prescribed procedure including giving ample opportunity to the applicant to answer the charges levelled against him as also cross examining witnesses. Therefore the allegation that the proceedings have been completed with undue haste etc. is totally void of any reasoning whatsoever. Anything stated contrary is denied in totality.

That the contents of Para 13 are wrong, false and thus denied. The proceedings had been completed by the following prescribed procedure including giving opportune time to the applicant to answer the charges levelled against him as also cross examining witnesses. Therefore the allegations that the proceedings have been completed in violation of natural justice, is totally void of any reasoning whatsoever. Anything stated contrary is denied in totality.

The contents of Para 14 are wrong, false and thus denied. The inquiry has been completed by following the prescribed procedure and therefore the allegation that the set procedure has not been adhered by the opposite party is thus denied. The applicant has simply made a vague allegation that the prescribed procedure has not been followed without specifying the Lucknow in the holding of the inquiry. The frivolous points now raised by the applicant about the procedure for holding the inquiry were never raised by him during the time the inquiry was going on. These are only after thoughts.

That the contents of Para 15 are wrong, false and thus denied. Capt. Guha and Capt. Mehta were called at the instance of the applicant during the inquiry proceedings held on 10th July, 1998. The applicant refused to cross examine them. The applicant himself has attached the statements of Capt. Guha and Capt. Mehta as Annexure I & J to his complaint wherein Capt. Guha and Capt. Mehta have stated that both of them made themselves available to the applicant in connection with the Departmental Inquiry but the applicant did not cross examine any one of them. Anything stated contrary is denied in totality.

That the contents of Para 16 are wrong, false and denied. After having established the charges against the applicant by holding an impartial, independent inquiry the services of the complainant were terminated. Anything stated contrary is denied in totality.

That the contents of Para 17 are wrong, false and thus denied. The charges were never of trivial nature but solid charges which were approved by holding a departmental inquiry against the applicant in which the applicant was given ample opportunity to give reasons why disciplinary actions should not be taken against him as also the applicant was given chance to cross examine the witnesses specifically asked for by him. Anything stated contrary is denied in totality.

The contents of Para 18 are wrong, false and thus denied. The inquiry was impartial, independent and the termination order was on account of charges proved against the applicant by the inquiry committee. The contents of Para 19 are wrong, false and thus denied.

The applicant has submitted that he comes under the ambit of "workman" as defined under section 2(s) of the ID Act, 1947. It is respectfully submitted that the applicant does not fall under the ambit of workman as he does not qualify the criteria laid down under section 2(s) of the ID Act, 1947.

That the contents of Para 20 are wrong, false and thus denied. The applicant has been given ample opportunity to defend himself and the order of dismissal is neither unfair nor victimization of the applicant since the disciplinary has been taken after holding an independent and impartial inquiry.

The contents of Para 21 are wrong, false and thus denied. The opposite party has already written two letters Nos. SAL : HQ : PERS : 09 : 98 dated 28-09-1998 and SAL : HQ : PERS : 07 : 99 dated 5th July, 1999 advising the applicant to collect the dues from the management. In fact instead of collecting the dues the applicant is intentionally and mischievously taking up this case to the Hon'ble Tribunal. However, without prejudice to the rights of the respondent, management again through this written offers the applicant to collect his dues as stated in SAL : HQ : PERS : 09 : 98 dated 28-09-1998 and SAL : HQ : PERS : 07 : 99 dated 5th July, 1999 from the office of the management.

The contents of Para 22 are wrong, false and thus denied. That the applicant prior to filing a present application had been indulging in pressure tactics with sham and bogus allegations and when the respondent company did not succumb to the pressure tactics the applicant has filed the present suit on false and frivolous grounds. All the alleged conflict are created in air by the applicant and now by filing the present case he is guilty of *Commodum ex injuria sua memo habere debet* and cannot be permitted the same. The complaint for dismissal of this very score.

The contents of Para 23 are statements of facts and thus we have no comments to offer. The legal dues of the applicant are payable to the applicant and the opposite party are agreeable to pay the same. In fact the opposite party has already written two letters to the applicant to collect the same.

The contents of Para 25 are wrong, false and thus denied. Since the dismissal of the applicant has been ordered after holding an impartial and independent inquiry for the specific charges leveled against him, the said termination order is neither illegal nor void.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that Annexure-D is the charge sheet of the respondents and three charges were framed against the workman. These charges are extracted as hereunder :—

1. In the month of May, 1998 you had used the following filthy, obscene and unpleasant remarks against the Hon'ble Chief Controller :—  
"Mr. Bose has no (.... unparliamentary language), he listens to that (.... unparliamentary language) Sandhu, they are a bunch of jokers sitting there. I am going to fix them." This remarks was made on Capt. P.K. Dawar's flight in the cockpit while you were traveling as A.C.M.
2. On 2nd June, 1998 you commented the following in front of G.M. Operations office, when a letter from G.M. Operations was delivered to you.  
"If this letter is in connection with command training on B.737-200, then you can tell Capt. Sandhu to (.... unparliamentary language)." These remarks were made in the presence of Mr. Jaskirat Wazir, Senior Flight Despatcher and Mr. Romy Sharma, Trainee Pilot.
3. Again on 2nd June, 1998 while waiting to meet Hon'ble Chief Controller, it was observed by the H.C.C. Staff that you were talking ill of Sahara Airlines and the Senior management. You had also used abusive language against some seniors of Sahara Airlines. This has been reported by Capt. H.S. Chopra, Commander Turbo Props and Mr. Sethi, P.A. to G.C.C.

It was submitted that three lines of charges are dotted and un-parliamentary language has been written but the words which constituted un-parliamentary language has not been specifically mentioned. So it was not possible for the workman to give a comprehensive reply to the charges. It is obvious that the charge sheet is absolutely vague. This is a unique type of charge sheet.

It was submitted that the respondents have invented and innovated such charge sheet which is

absolutely against the spirit of the principles of natural justice. It cannot be ascertained as to what filthy and abusive language has been used.

It was further submitted that in case some observations were made against co-employee, Capt. Sandhu and Capt. B.K. Dewaris, at the worst, the workman used un-healthy language for his co-employee and it does not constitute in itself disobedient activity. The workman may have used harsh language for his co-employee. The estranged relation among the co-employee is not an act of disobedience, if some words are uttered under some provocation. In charge no. 3 it has been mentioned that the workman had used abusive language against some seniors of Sahara Airlines. That abusive has not been specifically mentioned even in the third charge. A language cannot be termed abusive and filthy until the words used are manifestly and expressly mentioned in the charge sheet.

It was further submitted that this charge sheet is a vague charge sheet and no inquiry can be conducted if the charges themselves are vague. Inquiry is a structure which is erected on the foundation stone of a charge sheet. If the charge sheet itself is vague no wholesome structure can be raised. In case the foundation is weak the entire structure is to collapse if it is tested on the crucible of the principles of natural justice.

It was further submitted that the workman was not supplied with the documents of preliminary investigation. From perusal of the inquiry report it transpires that the evidence of witness was not taken before the workman.

It has been held in 1984-I-LLJ-II that in case evidence is not recorded in the presence of delinquent employee and materials are gathered in the absence of the employee and such materials gathered are not communicated to the employee the concept of fair play is vitiated and principles of natural justice are violated in consequences. In the instant case the witnesses of the inquiry have submitted a report while preliminary investigation. That report was never supplied to the workman. The written statement of the witness was taken as examination in chief of those witnesses and the workman was asked to cross examine. So there is no examination in chief before the delinquent and the written statements of the witness given by them during preliminary investigation have been treated as examination in chief. Such trends violate principles of natural justice in view of 1984-I-LLJ-II.

It has been held in AIR 1962 Punjab 496 that "A departmental inquiry conducted for the purpose of taking disciplinary action against a public servant is not an empty formality; it is a serious proceeding intended to give the officer concerned a chance to meet the charge and to prove his innocence. The right of officer charged to cross examine the witnesses who gave evidence against him is a valuable right and in order to

effectively exercise this right it is necessary that the examination in chief of the witnesses should be recorded in the presence of the party against whom the deposition is made. An inquiry wherein, examination in chief has been recorded in the absence of the person charged though he is allowed to cross examine the witnesses, cannot be said to have been held in accordance with the rules of natural justice and order passed in such an inquiry is liable to be set aside under Article 226 of the Constitution. (S) AIR 1957 SC 882 and AIR 1961 SC 1070 and AIR 1961 SC 1623, Foll."

It was submitted that the effective opportunity was not afforded to the workman to cross examine the witnesses as the statement of witness was not taken before the workman, their previous statement was relied upon. The inquiry stands vitiated in view of this law.

It was further submitted that the Hon'ble Apex Court in 1963 II LLJ 452 has held that examination in chief should be recorded before the delinquent. The relevant portion is reproduced as hereunder :—

"Besides, when evidence is recorded in the presence of the accused person there is no room for persuading the witness to make convenient statements and it is always easier for an accused person to cross examine the witness if his evidence is recorded in his presence. Hence the idea of recording statements of witnesses ex-parte and then producing the witnesses before the employee concerned for cross examination after serving him with such previously recorded statements should be discouraged even in cases where the witnesses concerned make a general statement on the latter occasion that the statements already recorded correctly represent what they have stated. Unless there are compelling reasons to do so the normal procedure should be followed and all evidence should be recorded in the presence of the workman who stands charged with the commission of acts constituting misconduct."

Inquiry in the instant case has been conducted in absolute abeyance and disregard of the settled principles of natural justice. It was submitted from the side of the respondents that this Tribunal is not sitting in appeal and it cannot substantiate its own views against the findings of the inquiry officer. This Tribunal while exercising the power of judicial review cannot normally substantiate its own conclusion.

It was also submitted from the side of the management that in a domestic inquiry strict and sophisticated rules of evidence under evidence act should not be made applicable. Even a delinquent can be held guilty on hearsay evidence if it has reasonable nexus and credibility. It is not the duty of Industrial Adjudicator to evaluate the evidence of the inquiry afresh. The sufficiency of evidence is beyond the scrutiny of Tribunal. My attention was drawn to AIR 1977 SC.

It is of course true that the Industrial Adjudicator is not the appellate forum and evidence should not be re-appreciated and it could not arrived at independent findings on the evidence. The Industrial Adjudicator has the power of judicial review and it is not any appellate power.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that the disciplinary authority imposed punishment without personal hearing. It transpires from perusal of the inquiry proceedings that no show cause notice regarding proposed punishment was given. It was submitted that it is an essential feature of principles of natural justice. None should be condemned un-heard. No order can be passed without hearing the other side. In the instant case the workman has not been heard before inflicting penalty. It was submitted that the inquiry stands vitiated on this count alone.

It was submitted from the side of the management that this Court lacks inherent jurisdiction to try and adjudicate upon the present matter since the applicant is not a workman under Section 2(s) of the ID Act, 1947. The workman applicant was working in Supervisory and Managerial capacity and his last drawn salary inclusive of all perks and benefits was Rs. 1, 01, 217 per month. He was granted various other fringe benefits like fresh air travel, medical facilities for self and family members. He has to take independent decision, control and supervision over co-pilot and other crew members of the Aircraft. By nature of his employment he was working in administrative capacity as such he does not fall within the ambit of a workman. This point was raised earlier and the P.O. has held that the duty of the workman was operational. His duty in truth and circumstance was operative. In the amended definition of Section 2(s). Operational duty has been taken under the purview of workman's duty for the propose of the definition of the workman in the ID Act. This point cannot be raised as this point has been adjudicated upon after hearing both the parties in the interim proceedings and it has the effect of res-judicata or atleast constructive resjudicata.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that ambiguous and loose language in the chargesheet indicates that the respondents had prejudged his guilt and the inquiry was simply a device and formality for termination of his services. The contents in the instant chargesheet are indeed vague.

It has been held in a catena of decisions of the Hon'ble Apex Court and of the Hon'ble High Court that the charges should accurately and precisely state whether the act of commission and omission constituted misconduct. In the instant chargesheet dotted lines have made it absolutely vague so the workman could not reply to the charges comprehensively. The respondents have made use of abbreviations. Un-parliamentary language used in the chargesheet is itself vague and incomprehensive. It gives impression that the respondents have taken the guilt of the workman as a foregone

conclusion. The chargesheet should be framed in such a language which is commonly understood and which is in common usages. The instant chargesheet is not precise in terms. Loose and vague terms just as un-parliamentary language and derogatory remarks have been used. It does not convey in the correct sense the charges brought out against the employee.

It has been held in 1992 (2) LLJ 369 that :—

"If particulars of misconduct are not incorporated in the charge sheet, then it will not be considered and the entire inquiry will become a farce in which principles of natural justice are not complied with. In such cases the dismissal order is liable to be quashed."

It has been further held in AIR 1966 SC 324 that :—

"It is the duty of the employer to communicate to the delinquent employee not only the precise nature of charges but also the documents if any upon which charges are based"

Th on the delinquent is not a valid: has been conducted taking the c tion stone but the charge sheet it: vague language and lacking in n

ed from the side of the workman that been conducted in hottest heat. It has been only on two dates and the witness summoned man were not presented by the respondents. nial of the inquiry it becomes quite obvious that ury has been concluded hastily on two dates and the an was not issued notice for personal hearing. The attitude of the delinquent is a little defiant as is manifest from his replies. He has called the charges nebulous and he has stated that he no longer wants to cross examine any other witness. There is a slight colour of insubordination in his attitude and behaviour of the delinquent. He is a proficient Pilot no doubt and he has received commendation for his excellent performance.

However the conduct and attitude of the delinquent employee is not a subject matter of the inquiry and it is not a matter of consideration by this Tribunal. This Tribunal is only to consider whether the inquiry has been conducted according to the principles of natural justice or not. There is no legal evidence in the inquiry. Sufficient opportunities have been given to the respondents and they have indeed adduced evidence but they have not tried to explain the un-parliamentary language used by the delinquent and derogatory remarks made by the workman. As such the chargesheet remains vague. Vagueness has not been explained away by evidence in the inquiry proceedings and it has not been explained away during the deposition of the management witness. The defects of the charge-sheet have been highlighted. Inquiry has no doubt been conducted hastily. The delinquent was suspended so he should have been given sufficient time and opportunity

to cool down. Hurriedly doing is not unwise and delay doing is not wise. An inquiry can be conducted even during one day. Delay and several dates of the inquiry cannot make it valid. But in the facts and circumstances the respondents have acted hastily and hastily doing is never wise.

The respondents have filed application. Praying of for additional evidence for arriving to definite conclusion. Order has been passed on the application. I thought it necessary to mention this application in this award. The case is pending since 2000. The parties have been given two years time to lead evidence and several adjournments have been granted. As per provisions ID cases should be decided in one year. This case has taken five complete years. Application for further evidence has been rejected. Order has been passed on the application.

It was further submitted by the respondents that a proper inquiry has been held and principles of natural justice have been followed. This Court cannot re-appreciate the evidence recorded during the course of inquiry.

It was submitted from the side of the management that inquiry has been held for a serious misconduct including derogatory remarks about seniors. But that derogatory remarks and abusive language has not been specifically mentioned in the chargesheet itself.

It was further submitted that the management took the services of a lawyer during the proceedings of inquiry and the workman also requested that he should also be permitted to be represented by a lawyer but his application was rejected. The Inquiry Officer has acted as Presenting Officer. He cannot discharge dual duty. There is no proof that respondents took the help of a lawyer. In case they had taken services of a lawyer such a vague chargesheet would not have been framed by the respondents. There is no merit in this contention.

The workman has enumerated certain dues which have not been paid to him. He has demanded Rs. 4, 59, 348.80. The workman applicant should file separate application for dues wrongfully withheld by the opposite party in respect of the period of employment prior to his termination from his services.

In the instant case only the reference is to be replied and order regarding dues cannot be passed. The applicant is advised to move application under Section 33-C(2) of the ID Act, 1947 so that his dues withheld may be computed in terms of money.

My attention was drawn to 1984 Lab IC 658. It has been held that dismissal is victimization in case inquiry has not been properly conducted.

It was further submitted that the charges are extremely lacking in material particulars. Termination is as a cloak for awarding punishment of dismissal and in

case inquiry is not set aside there would be complete travesty of justice.

It was further submitted by the workman that he has been victimized in view of jealousy with a group of Civilian Pilots having negative feeling against him. His performance has been taken to be very excellent. Civilian Pilots were not able to cope up with his performance so they cherished ill will. The chargesheet served on the workman is not valid charge sheet in view of 1983 Lab IC page 1909 SC.

It transpires from inquiry proceedings that he has been given opportunity to cross examine the witnesses and he has cross examined them. The witnesses summoned by him in defence were not cross examined by him, so it cannot be said that he has not been afforded opportunity for cross examination. There is no letter on record to show that he wanted to produce some witnesses in defence but such opportunity was not offered.

It is true that sufficiency or aduacy of evidence is not to be considered by this Tribunal but what is not admissible in Evidence Act cannot be admissible in inquiry proceedings. Inquiry is a quasi judicial proceeding. The inquiry committee has relied upon the statement of witnesses who were not examined before the delinquent. Abusive and derogatory remarks have not been mentioned in the chargesheet. The workman has not been supplied a copy of the materials collected behind his back. The inquiry has been concluded in short shrift. These are the incidences which have made the inquiry an absolute farce. Principles of natural justice have not been observed. The workman applicant has been punished un-heard. No misconduct has been proved by the witness of the management. It is an inquiry of no evidence and inquiry should not be an empty formality. The inquiry stands vitiated on the grounds mentioned above. The laws cited by the respondents are not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the instant case.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the Chief Controller, Sahara Airlines Ltd., 7th Floor Amba Deep Building, 14, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001 in terminating the services of Capt. R. Khosla, Ex. Pilot, Resident of A-160, Jalwayu Vihar, Sector : 21, Noida (UP)—201301 w.e.f. 16-7-1998 is neither justified nor valid or legal. The workman is entitled to be reinstated with full back wages w.e.f. 16-7-1998. In case of default the workman will be entitled to 10% interest per annum over the entire back wages.

Award is given accordingly.

Dated : 13-2-2006.

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 फरवरी, 2006

क्रा. आ. 1063.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधन के संवाद नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अन्वेषण में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/क्षम न्यायालय -2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 48/1997) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-2-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं० एल-12012/29/96-आई आर (बी-II) ]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th February, 2006

S.O. 1063.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 48/1997) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court No. 2 New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-2-2006.

[No. L-12012/29/96-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

R.N. RAI M: Presiding Officer :

I.D. No. 48/1997

In the matter of :—

Sh. Hare Ram Majhi,  
R/o Sitapuri, Part-II,  
P.O. Palam,  
New Delhi-45.

#### VERSUS

The General Manager,  
Punjab National Bank,  
Atala Ram House-I,  
Toisroy Marg,  
New Delhi.

#### AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/29/96-IR(B-II) Central Government Dtd. 04/09-04-1997 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as under :—

"Whether the action of management of Punjab National Bank in dismissing the services of Shri Hare

Ram Majhi, Cashier-cum-Clerk w. e. f. 19-12-1994 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled."

The workman applicant has filed claim statement. In his claim statement it has been stated that he was appointed on the post of peon on 29-01-1979. That after 8 months of joining his services the Bank called for original caste certificate from him. The original caste certificate of the applicant was lost. So he informed the bank that his photostat of caste certificate is on the personal file and if there is any doubt the Bank may get this certificate verified to its satisfaction. That on 13-07-1980 a chargesheet was served on the workman that his caste certificate is forged. The workman replied that the Photostat copy of the caste certificate is with the management and its authenticity or otherwise may be inquired by the bank and he also informed the Bank that he was sending letter to his village for getting another duplicate caste certificate and he will deposit the same after receiving it.

That on 06-02-1982 caste certificate was obtained by his father bearing No. 381 and he deposited the same in 1982. The Bank in order to get the certificate verified wrote letter No. 442 dated 24-03-1982 to the District Padadhikari. The District Padadhikari replied to the aforesaid letter of the bank on 14-05-1982 that Shri Hare Ram Majhi, S/o. Shri R. D. Majhi is Scheduled Tribe certificate.

That the workman passed 10th, 12th and B. A. with the permission of the Bank and he appeared in the departmental examination of Clerk/Cashier and he was interviewed but he was not promoted and letter to District Padadhikari was issued by the Bank regarding his caste certificate and after receiving report from the District Padadhikari, Siwan he was discharged and promoted to the post of Clerk/Cashier.

That on 23-09-1986 another chargesheet was issued to the workman that he has forged his caste certificate and the workman replied that he has not committed any forgery in the caste certificate.

That on 19-10-1994 the Regional Manager sent a notice to the workman regarding proposed punishment of dismissal. The workman appeared for personal hearing on 26-10-1994 and proposal was placed before him that he was demoted from the post of Clerk/Cashier and deputed on the post of peon and his 3 increments with cumulative effect are also withheld. The workman informed the respondents that he will challenge the inquiry proceedings in the Court as he belongs to Scheduled Tribe Community and will prove this fact before the Court so he asked the management to dismiss him without notice.

That on 04-01-1995 the workman appealed to the Zonal Manager but his appeal was not disposed of till 22-03-1995. He again appealed to the Zonal Manager on 23-03-1995 and he was asked to appear for personal hearing on 04-04-1995.

He was again summoned by the Zonal Manager for personal hearing on 17-10-1995 and the management got him signed a letter in which it was written that he admits the charges and he should be punished as has been done with the employees similarly circumstances and he should be taken back in service after withholding his increments.

That the workman had not committed any mistake still he signed the letter as his family will survive in case he is taken back in service. He will have to lose only certain increments.

That on 24-11-1995 he was informed that he has admitted his guilt so his appeal was dismissed so the Bank deceived him after assuring him to take back in service withholding 3 increments in case he admitted the charges.

It is prayed that after 16 years of service the workman has been dismissed and he should be taken back in service.

The management has filed written statement. The case of the respondents is that the reply to the notice of disciplinary proceedings was found not satisfactory so a departmental committee was constituted to go into the charges levelled against the delinquent. The delinquent has filed false caste certificate. After inquiry the Inquiry Officer found the charges proved and a show cause notice was issued to him with proposal of punishment of dismissal. The delinquent replied to that. That after considering his representation the disciplinary authority imposed the punishment of dismissal on the workman. He filed an appeal. The Appellate Authority after hearing the workman dismissed his appeal. The name of the delinquent was sponsored by Employment Exchange as Scheduled Tribe candidate but when original caste certificate was demanded from him he stated that the original was lost and he filed another certificate issued from the District Magistrate, Siwan (Bihar). The respondents entered into correspondence with the District Magistrate, Siwan (Bihar) regarding the authenticity of the second caste certificate. The DM, Siwan replied that the word Gorait has been added after the word Dushadh and the word Jan has been added prior to the word Jati.

It has been further stated that the delinquent did not submit his original certificate at the time of employment. He submitted a photocopy. The second certificate submitted by him was not similar to the photocopy so the matter was inquired into. It was found that the delinquent has filed a fake and forged certificate in order to get employment. This matter was verified from issuing authority and the issuing authority wrote to the respondents that the photocopy certificate sent to him was not issued in its original form. The inquiry has been conducted according to the principles of natural justice. The workman has concealed his real caste and he has sought appointment under Scheduled Tribe Category whereas after inquiry he was not found a candidate of Scheduled Tribe. So he was dismissed of service.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that management conducted an inquiry, prior to this inquiry regarding caste certificate of the workman an inquiry was held and disciplinary authority by order dated 22-07-1986 exonerated him of the charges levelled against him vide charge sheet dated 13-07-1980. It becomes quite obvious that a full fledged inquiry was held on charge sheet dated 13-07-1980 and the Inquiry Officer did not find the guilt proved and the disciplinary authority relying on the findings of the Inquiry Officer exonerated this workman on 22-07-1987.

It was further submitted that the service of the workman is governed by the BPS. There is no provision for fresh inquiry or second inquiry. There is no provision for two inquiries. Inquiry against this workman was held by the order of the competent authority. The Inquiry Officer after perusal of the inquiry report gave a finding that guilt of the delinquent is not made out. The Disciplinary Authority accepted the findings of the Inquiry Officer and he exonerated the workman.

It was submitted that he should not be vexed twice. One Inquiry Officer finds guilt not proved and the other Inquiry Officer finds guilt proved regarding forgery of caste certificate. It is correct that the two inquiries cannot be instituted regarding the same misconduct and there should not be second vexatious trial of the workman. In the facts and circumstances of the case caste was the criteria on the basis of which the workman was selected. Caste, age and educational qualification are essential for appointment. The workman submitted a photocopy of caste certificate and he was selected on the basis of that caste certificate. After the first inquiry it might have come to the notice of the workman that he has submitted a false certificate, so the matter was inquired into. It is quite true that a caste certificate No. 381 dated 06-02-1982 was issued by the DM, Siwan (Bihar). In the original caste certificate the caste of the workman was mentioned as Dushadh and according to amended order of 1956 he was a scheduled caste candidate.

It transpires from perusal of the caste certificate submitted by the workman that the word Gorait and Jan have been added after Dushadh and before Jati. It is found that forgery has been committed by the workman in order to make a certificate of scheduled caste candidate.

The workman was directed to submit his original caste certificate but he has not done so. It was submitted from the side of the management that on 23-09-1986 the DM, Siwan (Bihar) informed that caste certificate No. 381 has been issued in the office dated 06-02-1982 and it was found that the applicant belonged to caste Dushadh and there is no mention in the certificate of Gorait and Jan. The workman has filed a certificate from All India Harijan Adivasi Kalyan Sangh dated 05-04-1997 and it has been mentioned in the

certificate that the workman Hare Ram Majhi is of Gorait caste. In this certificate it has been only mentioned that the caste of Hare Ram Majhi is Gorait. It has not been mentioned anywhere in this certificate that he is Scheduled Tribe. The workman has also filed certificate dated 24-11-1986 from the Administrative Officer, Lodi Road, New Delhi and it has been mentioned that Shri Hare Ram Majhi, R/o. Lodi Road, New Delhi belongs to Dushadh (Gorait caste) which has been declared as Scheduled Tribe by the Government of Bihar. Dushadh and Gorait are identical. Chief Administrative Officer, Government of Bihar, Bihar Bhawan is not entitled to issued caste certificate.

The DM, Siwan has specifically mentioned in his letter No. 25-3/86-2501 that in the photocopy Shri Hare Ram Majhi has added the word Gorait and the word Jan. He has done interpolation and forgery in his caste certificate. From the letter of the DM, Siwan it becomes quite obvious that the workman has submitted a forged certificate. The DM, Siwan has asked the respondents that letter No. 2061 dated 15-07-1986 be deemed cancelled and amended verified certificate has been issued by the DM, Siwan and it has been mentioned that after verification the Welfare Officer by his letter No. 441 dated 08-08-1986 has found him Dushad and a Scheduled Caste.

From perusal of the above document it becomes quite clear that the workman did not belong to Scheduled Tribe at the time of his appointment. In his letter dated 04-04-1995 Shri Hare Ram Majhi has categorically admitted the charges and he has requested the respondent to impose punishment on him as has been done in the case of the employees similarly circumstanced. This letter is categorical admission of the charges levelled against the workman and he had admitted that he submitted a false caste certificate. The workman has filed a photocopy of the letter according to which Gorait has also been included in Scheduled Tribe. This document is not the original declaration of the Government and the date of such declaration cannot be ascertained from this document. If there is notification he should have filed the attested or certified copy of that declaration. The workman has given an application on 23-08-2005 and he has alleged in his letter that in the year 1979 he was appointed to the post of peon in reserved category on the basis of Scheduled Tribe. 30 candidates were recruited belonging to Scheduled Tribe and all have been served chargesheet for submitting fake caste certificate and this workman was also served charge sheet along with them on 13-07-1980. It has been further alleged in this letter that all the chargesheeted employees had filed fake caste certificate and have been taken in service after withholding of 1, 2 or 3 increments with cumulative effect. This workman also requested the management to consider his case as the bank has done in the case of 30 other employees who have submitted fake certificate but Shri R.K. Nagpal, General Secretary of the province settled the matter with the respondents and the

30 employees mentioned above were taken in service after withholding of increments only. This workman was refused this benefit. This application was filed on 23-08-2005 in the presence of the respondents but no objection has been filed against this application. The content of this application remains un rebutted. As such the bank found other 30 fake caste certificates and inquiry was conducted against those 30 employees. They admitted the charges and the Bank after negotiations with the General Secretary kept them in service after withholding two or three increments.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that the Bank should have considered his case along with the other such employees. The fact is that the workman did not admit his charge so full fledged inquiry was conducted against him. The other employees admitted their charges so the respondents retained them in service.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that his case has been dealt with differently and he has been given discriminatory treatment. The respondents have not the discretion to take Scheduled Caste on the post reserved for Scheduled Tribe. But since the respondents have exercised their discretion the benefit of their discretion should also be afforded to the workman applicant. It appears that the workman applicant did not admit his charges so a full fledged inquiry was held and he was found guilty. The workman later on admitted his guilt but the management did not impose on him the penalty which has been inflicted on the employees similarly situated. The workman is entitled to get this benefit and to get the discretion of the respondents, the respondents cannot follow pick and choose policy, if the employee after submitting a fake certificate regarding his caste admits his charges and he is retained in service. Another who does not admit his charge, cannot be given different punishment. The employee was adamant all along the inquiry and he admitted his guilt when he was dismissed. In the facts and circumstances of the case the workman deserves to be reinstated with continuity of service but without back wages.

It appears from perusal of the record that the respondents have retained in service the other employees who produced false Scheduled Tribe Certificate after withholding increments. The claimant is entitled to get this benefit on the principles of equality.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of Punjab National Bank in dismissing the services of Shri Hare Ram Majhi, Cashier-cum-Clerk w. e. f. 19-12-1994 is neither absolutely legal nor absolutely justified. The workman deserves to be reinstated without back wages but with continuity of service w. e. f. 19-12-1994 within two months from the publication of the award.

Award is given accordingly.

Dated : 17-02-2006

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 22 फरवरी, 2006

का. आ. 1064.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 30/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-2-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-12011/31/2005-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 2006

S.O. 1064.— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Reference No. 30/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Lucknow now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of United Bank of India, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-2-2006.

[No. L- 12011/31/2005-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

#### PRESENT:

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 30/2005

Ref. No. L-12011/31/2005-IR (B-II) Dt. 5-7-2005

#### BETWEEN:

United Bank of India Employees Union  
Asstt. Regional Secretary,  
United Bank of India Employees Union,  
53 Leader Road, Allahabad-9

AND

The Chief Manager  
United Bank of India,  
4B, Habibullah Estate, Hazratganj,  
Lucknow

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi referred the following dispute for adjudication to the Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow.

“Whether the action of the management of United Bank of India, Allahabad in imposing the punishment on Sri Shivaji Prasad Mishra vide punishment Order No. CR/CM/DISC/SPM/1966/2003 Dated 24-9-03 is legal and justified? If not to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?”

It appears that the claim was espoused by United Bank of India Employees Union, Allahabad. While issuing the reference order the Government of India, Ministry of Labour endorsed its copy to Chief Manager, United Bank of India, Lucknow and United Bank of India Employees Union, Allahabad. It was directed that the parties raising dispute shall file statement of claim complete with relevant documents, list of reliance and witnesses with the Tribunal within 15 days of the receipt of the order of reference and also forwarded copy of such statement of claim to each one of the opposite parties involved in this dispute under Rule 10 (B) of the I. D. (Central) Rules 1957. The said order of 5th July, 2005 and was received in the office of CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow on 17-8-05. The Trade Union did not file any statement of claim therefore it was ordered on 23rd September, 2005 for waiting for statement of claim. On 23-9-05 none responded when the case was called out therefore registered notice was ordered to be issued to the parties for filing statement of claim. The next date was fixed 28-10-2005.

On 28-10-05 the workman Sri S. P. Mishra filed an application authorising 3 representative Sri Y. S. Rohit, Sri R. K. Verma and Sri Dilip Verma. Sri Dilip Verma filed the authority letter when the case was called out but did not file statement of claim. Therefore Presiding Officer ordered the registered notice be issued to the opposite party to file written statement list of documents and list of witnesses by 18-11-2005.

On 18-11-2005 Sri D. P. Mukhopadhyay, Dy. Regional Manager filed the authority letter A6 and Sri R. K. Verma filed application D-5 for adjournment of the case. In the circumstances 6-1-2006 was fixed for filing statement of claim.

On 6-1-2006 another adjournment application D-7 was moved, therefore 20-1-06 was fixed for hearing. On 20-1-06 parties did not appear. Therefore 3-2-06 was fixed for hearing.

On 3-2-06 the State President Sri Vikas Nigam moved an application D-8 seeking adjournment and a opportunity to file statement of claim. It was ordered on said application that claim statement alongwith the documents on which the trade union relies alongwith list of witnesses be filed within a week and its photo copy be sent to the bank by registered post and postal receipt be also filed in evidence of proof for compliance of order. On the same day another date i. e. 13-2-06 was fixed for hearing.

The trade union has not been able to plead that Sri S. P. Misra was the employee of the United Bank of India on a particular post and he was punished by the order No. CR/CM/DISC/SPM/1966/2003 dt. 24-9-03 and the said order was illegal and unjustified. It was for the trade union to prove that the punishment order referred in the reference order was illegal and unjustified. In the circumstances of the case the management has not filed any written statement. There is no other alternative then to pass No Claim Award. Award passed accordingly.

Lucknow 13-2-2006

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2006

का. आ. 1065.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बेंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 33/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-2-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं० एल-12012/9/2001-आईआर (बी-II) ]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2006

S.O. 1065.— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 33/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-2-2006.

[No. L-12012/9/2001-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT BANGALORE

Dated 14th February 2006

#### PRESENT

SHRI A.R. SIDDIQUI: Presiding Officer

C.R. No.33/01

#### I Party

Shri MB. Gunaga,  
S/o B. N. Gunaga,  
Vill. Tankanikeri,  
Ankola Taluk,  
Karwar  
Karnataka-581314

#### II Party

The Deputy General Manager  
Syndicate Bank,  
Zonal Office, Syndicate Towers,  
UDUPI,  
Karnataka-576101

#### AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause(d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/9/2001/IR(B-II) dated 27th April, 2006 for adjudication on the following schedule.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Syndicate Bank Zonal Office, Udupi is justified in imposing the punishment of dismissal from service to Shri M.B. Gunaga, Attender, Basgod branch as per Clause 19.5(j) of the Bipartite Settlement? If not, what relief the said workman is entitled to?"

2. The case of the first party workman (herein after called the first party) as made out in the Claim Statement (touching to the merits of the case) pleaded with regard to the validity of DE are avoided as DE has been held to be not fair and proper vide separate order is that he joined the services of the management as a sub-station fitter in 1981 and worked at Karwar Branch upto 6-11-1982. He was transferred to Avarsa branch till 3-1-1998. He was then transferred to Basgod branch of Ankola Taluk where he worked up till 29-4-2000 till he was dismissed from service illegally; that he worked with the management discharging his duties with utmost devotion and sincerity with an excellent record of service and was awarded for a period of more than 20 years receiving several appreciation letters and certificates for having earned maximum business for the bank; that in the month of December 1999, the first party was made a victim of circumstances by the management officials in collusion and conspiracy with another by obtaining a complaint letter from one Shri Sukuru Gouda one of the customers of the bank alleging that the first party had issued a Diamond Jubilee Commemorative Certificate for a sum of Rs. 2000 on 14-6-1999 to the said Shiva Gouda (for short) with a maturity value of Rs.4000/- as on 14-12-1999 and that Shiva Gouda had produced the DJCC for repayment of the maturity value with the bank; that while he was working at Basgod Branch on 23-12-1999, the branch manager on intimation from the Manager, Avarsa Branch directed the first party to go to Avarsa branch with a sum of Rs.4000/- with him. He visited the Avarsa branch at 4 PM without knowing the reasons for the same; that at about 4 PM on 23-12-1999 when the first party entered the chambers of the branch, Avarsa Branch, to his surprise he found Shri Ganesh Rao, the then Branch Manager, Shri N R. Bhat, the Assistant Manager, Avarsa Branch, Shri Ganesh Kamath, Divisional Manager and Shri Anura Reddy, Deputy Divisional Manager present in the chambers of the Branch Manager, Avarsa Branch. No sooner he entered the chambers, the door of the cabin was kept closed and the first party was asked as to whether he had issued the DJCC bearing No. 0364414 dated 14-6-1994 with a face value of Rs. 2000/- and the maturity value of

Rs. 4000/- to any of the customers. When the first party denied the allegations, the aforesaid officials directed him to admit the guilt and give it in writing that he had committed the offence of issuing DJCC to Shiva Gouda, a customer of the bank. When he refused to admit the guilt they threatened him of the dire consequences of handing over him to the police and assured him that in the event of his admission of the guilt, no disciplinary action will be taken against him and he will be continued in the service. Thus, creating fear and hope in the mind of the first party the management succeeded in obtaining the letter of admission of guilt which was not given by him voluntarily but under threat, force and coercion. They also made him to deposit a sum of Rs. 4000/- in the Suspense Account of the Bank on the next date i.e. on 24-12-1999; that based on the aforesaid allegations and the letter of admission obtained from him, he was placed under suspension vide order dated 28-12-1999 and thereafter he was issued with the charge sheet with the allegation that he had issued DJCC in favour of Shiva Gouda in his own hand writing and forged the signatures of the bank officials and therefore, committed misconduct within the meaning of Section 19 (5) of the Bipartite settlement read with Section 19 (5) (J) thereof; that after he received the charge sheet, on 11-2-2000 the branch manager, Basgod Branch by name Shri Dinakar Sharegar called him to his chamber and directed him to give a letter in writing admitting the guilt as per his above said letter of admission assuring him that in the event of giving such a letter no departmental action will be taken against him and he will be continued in service without conducting any proceedings. He was further threatened of dire consequences, if he did not give a letter admitting the guilt. Therefore, the first party having no other option gave a letter in writing as per terms dictated by the branch manager. The first party contended that the charge sheet issued to him was false and baseless as DJCC does not bear the branch serial number or signature of the authorized officials of the branch and that as on 14-6-1994, the bank had withdrawn the said deposit scheme and therefore, question of issuing of said DJCC, that too, in the joint custody of the managers by the first party did not arise. He contended that no subordinate officials will have access to the DJCC, it being in the safe custody of the branch manager. Therefore, issuance of DJCC is not the work of the first party but he has been made a scape goat to save the skin of the higher officials by taking a letter of admission from him under threat and coercion. Moreover, the question of conducting enquiry against the first party did not arise when he is said to have admitted the guilt and that shows that there was conspiracy against the first party in conducting the DE thereby making it to appear that charge of misconduct was proved against him that during the course of enquiry absolutely no opportunity was given to him being threatened by the management representative and his higher officials of dire consequences, he was not allowed to take the assistance of advocate, that during the

course of enquiry, the complaint of said Shiva Gouda was marked without examining him as a witness; that during course of enquiry none of the management witnesses have deposed to the fact that first party committed the misconduct. However, the enquiry officer submitted his findings holding the first party guilty of the charges being biased in favour of the management. Therefore, findings were perverse and the punishment of dismissal passed by the disciplinary authority was illegal and punishment was also harsh and excessive. In the last he requested this tribunal to pass an award setting aside the punishment order and reinstating him in service with all back wages and consequential benefits.

2. The management by its counter statement not denying the fact that the first party joined its services on 16-8-80 working at Karwar and then transferred to Aversa branch and that he was working in Basgod branch at the time of his dismissal, however, at para 4 of the Counter Statement he repeated the entire allegations made in the chargesheet issued against the first party. The management contended that in response to the chargesheet the first party submitted his explanation on 11-2-2000 admitting the charges levelled against him but in order to give him one more opportunity to have his say, enquiry was ordered and held against the first party giving sufficient and proper opportunity to defend himself. During the course of enquiry he was permitted to take the assistance of his co-employee but he submitted that he did not wish to take any defence representative and that he himself would defend the case. The management examined two witnesses and when called upon for their cross-examination the first party said that he has no cross-examination since he has already admitted the charges levelled against him. He was given opportunity to lead evidence but did not adduce once again on the same ground. He admitted the charges when read over to him on 15-3-2000 therefore, after completing the enquiry proceedings, the enquiry officer submitted his findings holding him guilty of the misconduct and then findings of the enquiry were sent to the first party and he failed to submit his explanation. Thereupon the disciplinary authority having gone through the findings and other records proposed the punishment of dismissal vide show cause notice dated 17-4-2000 giving opportunity of personal hearing to the first party fixed on 24-4-2000 on which date the first party once again made a written submission admitting the charges and thereafter the disciplinary authority confirmed the proposed punishment of dismissal vide order dated 3-8-2000. The management contended that the first party mostly misused his official position and pilfered cash certificate from the stock of the branch unauthorisedly and made use of it and thereby misappropriated the funds. Therefore, considering the seriousness of the charges proved against the first party dismissal order was justified and punishment of dismissal was quite proportionate and proper. While giving answer

to para 3 of the Claim Statement at para 19 of the Counter Statement, the management denied the allegation that the first party was made victim of the circumstances by the officials of the bank in obtaining a complaint from said Shiva Gouda on 27-12-1999. While answering para 4 of the Claim Statement, the management denied the allegation that on 23-12-1999 Basgod Branch Manager asked the first party to go Aversa Branch with a sum of Rs.4000. The management contended that it was the first party who visited the Aversa Branch on 23-12-1999 at about 3.15 pm and on enquiry admitted the fact of issuing DJCC to said Shiva Gouda and submitted a confession letter and thereafter deposited a sum of Rs.4000 on 24-12-1999. The allegations with regard to coercion, threat etc. in obtaining the letter of admission were also denied by the management. However, admitting the fact that the letter was witnessed by Shri Ganesh Rao, Manager, Shri N.R. Bhat, Branch Manager, Smt. Veena D. Prabhu, Special Assistant of Aversa Branch. In reply to para 14 of the Claim Statement, the management contended that there was no requirement that the customer of a Bank/complainant should be examined as a witness during the course of enquiry. It further contended that the charges of misconduct levelled against the first party have been proved during the course of enquiry by sufficient and legal evidence. Therefore, the management requested this tribunal to reject the reference.

3. Keeping in view the respective contentions of the parties with regard to the validity and legality or otherwise of the proceedings of domestic enquiry, my learned predecessor had taken the above said question for trial as a Preliminary Issue calling upon the parties to lead evidence. During the course of trial of the said issue the management examined the enquiry officer as MW1 and the then Assistant Manager of Basgod Branch as MW2 and got marked 9 documents at Ex.M1 to M9. The first party as a rebuttal, examined himself as WW1 without marking any document. Ex.M1 is the notice of enquiry. Ex.M2 is the charge Sheet. Ex.M3 is the explanation dated 11-2-2000 by the first party. Ex.M4 is the proceeding of enquiry. Ex.M5 are the findings of the enquiry officer. Ex.M6 is the order of suspension. Ex.M7 is said to be the letter of the first party dated 24-4-2000 submitted at the time of personal hearing. Ex.M8 is the letter regarding the payment of subsistence allowance to the first party and Ex.M9 is the SB account sheet of the first party.

4. After hearing the learned counsels for the respective parties, this tribunal by its order dated 20-7-2004 recorded a finding on the above said question of DE holding that the DE held against the first party by the second party is not fair and proper. Thereupon the management was given an opportunity to lead evidence on merits to prove the charges of misconduct levelled against the first party. The management in order to prove the charges, examined three witnesses as MW3 to MW5 and got marked documents at Ex.M10 to M25. The first

party examined himself as WW1 and his statement in examination chief is more or less akin to the averments made in his Claim Statement. MW3 is the said Shri N.R. Bhat said to have been working in Aversa Branch of the management from 3-5-1999 to April 2001. In his examination chief by way of affidavit at para 3 relevant for the purpose stated that when he was on duty on 17-12-1999 Shiva Gouda came to the branch claiming the payment of DJCC certificate No.0364414 with maturity value of Rs.4000/. He verified the records but could not locate the entry relating to the said receipt. Since the management of branch was on leave he asked the said Shiva Gouda to come to the bank. After 3 days and after the manager, Ganesh Rao resumed duty he brought this fact to his notice. Shri Ganesh Rao also verified the concerned register/records of the branch but did not find any entry in the bank regarding issue of the DJCC certificate. He stated that whenever DJCC is issued it will bear branch serial number but in the case of disputed certificate there was no branch serial number put thereon. The maturity value is also not correct. In this regard he referred to certain documents maintained by the bank. At para 7 he stated that he and the manager observed the handwriting found on DJCC certificate resembled the hand writing of Shri Gunaga (first party) who had worked earlier in Aversa Branch as Attender. The branch manager after verifying the DJCC with that of hand writing of first party had informed the Regional Manager accordingly. Then at para 8 he repeated the contention taken in the counter statement that on receipt of the intimation from Aversa Branch the Manager, Basgod Branch sent the first party to Aversa Branch and then on enquiry the first party admitted the fact of issuing said DJCC in favour of said Shri Shiva Gouda issuing Rs.2000/- he thereafter remitted Rs.4000/- with the bank on 24-12-1999. He further stated that the manager of Aversa Branch has given a joint statement to the Regional Office about the incident on hand. His statement in further examination chief with reference to the documents at Ex.M10 to 21 is as under :—

"I now see Ex. M.10 it is the certification issued by the first party. Ex. M11 is the packing note for having sent Diamond Jubilee Certificate Book to the branch from Head Office. Ex. M12 is the Caste Certificate ledger. Ex. M13 is the Cashier Scroll for 14-6-94. Ex. M14 is the list of officials working in your branch with their specimen signatures. Ex. M15 is the extract of attendance register for the month of June 1994. Ex. M16 is the confession letter given by the first party. Ex. M17 is joint report given by myself and the Manager of the branch to the Regional Officer, Karwar. Ex. M19 is the Challan for depositing Rs. 4000/- by the first party. Ex. M19 is the letter given by Shri Shiva Sukru Gowda in the branch. Ex. M20 is the letter given by the manager to the regional office.

Ex. M21 is the receipt passed by the said SS Gowda for having received Rs. 4000.

5. MW4 said to have been working as Chief Officer in Regional Office, Karwar in the year 1999, in his affidavit evidence stated that he was entrusted with the task of investigating the fraudulent issue of DJCC of Rs. 2000 by Shri Gunaga. At paras 5, 7, 8 and 9 he repeated the contention taken by the management in its Counter Statement and at Para 6 he stated as follows :—

1. The DJCC does not bear on it the branch Serial number.
2. The signatures appearing in the said DJCC do not tally with the signatures of the authorized signatories of the branch.
3. During the period when the impugned DJCC was issued, the Bank had withdrawn the said deposit scheme and the said scheme was not in operation.

6. In his further examination chief he stated that he has gone through the documents at Ex. M10 to M21 while conducting the investigation. MW5 said to be working as Senior Manager in Nodal Industrial Relation Cell at Regional Office, Udupi since February, 2003 says that in the said capacity he is looking after the industrial disputes writ petitions, disciplinary action etc. and therefore, he is conversant with the facts of the present case. Then he narrated the facts on the line of the contentions taken by the management in the counter statement. In his further examination chief he referred to a letter dated 23-12-1999 said to have been given by the first party marked already at Ex. M16. He then referred to the proceedings of the disciplinary authority and got marked at Ex. M22, Memorandum of appeal against the punishment order, proceedings of the appellate authority and order of the appellate authority were also marked at Ex. M23 to M25 in his above said statement. I would like to come to the documentary evidence relevant for the purpose relied upon by the management and the statements of MW3 to MW5 and WW1 in their cross examination taken support of by the first party during the course of my discussion hereinafter as and when found relevant and necessary.

7. Learned counsel for the management Shri BCP vehemently argued that the first party from the day one went on admitting the charges of misconduct levelled against him on 23-12-99 in his own hand writing in the chambers of Manager, Aversa Branch in the presence of Shri NR Bhat, Branch Manager and other officials of the bank when enquired about the issuance of DJCC marked at Ex. M10 before this tribunal admitted the charges levelled against him in writing at Ex. M16 and he deposited a sum of Rs. 4000/- through challan at Ex. M18 under his signature at Ex. M18 (a) and when charge sheet was issued to him on 2-2-2000 at Ex. M2 once again by his explanation dated 11-2-2000 at Ex. M3 he again admitted the guilt in so many

words. He also pleaded guilty to the charges during the course of enquiry and on the ground that he pleaded guilty to the charges. He neither cross examined the management witnesses nor led his own defence. He submitted that during the course of personal hearing by the disciplinary authority, the first party once again made written submission on 24-4-2000 at Ex. M7 admitting the guilt requesting the Disciplinary Authority to taken lenient view. He also admitted the charges by way of his memorandum of appeal marked before this tribunal at Ex. M23 and therefore, it is based on his admission of guilt coupled with the oral and documentary evidence produced during the course of enquiry, findings were submitted by the enquiry officer holding him guilty of the charges. He submitted that the defence taken by the first party for the first time in his claim statement and then during the course of trial stating that the letter of admission dated 23-12-99 at Ex. M16 was obtained from him by the aforesaid officials of the bank under force, coercion, threat and the promise is an after thought stand taken by him just to come out of the clutches of the proceedings taken against him. Learned counsel submitted that if he had admitted the guilt only once and comes with such a stand one can understand that he must have done it under the circumstances stated by him. But hereafter giving the letter at Ex. M16 he submitted his explanation to the charge sheet admitting the guilt and during the course of enquiry also made a similar submission when charges were read out to him. He repeatedly admitted the guilt even during the course of personal hearing and while filing the appeal and therefore, the defence taken by him is neither acceptable nor plausible and hence based on the admissions made by him from stage to stage it must be held that the charges of misconduct have been proved against him. He submitted that the oral testimony of MW3 to MW5 must be relied upon in support of the documentary evidence namely the letters and explanation given by the first party admitting the guilt. Learned counsel cited the following 3 decisions to sustain his arguments.

1. 1995 (I) LLJ 233
2. 1995 (I) LLJ 1076
3. AIR 2000 SC 3129

8. Whereas, learned counsel Shri V. Bhat representing the first party with equal vehemence argued that charges of misconduct have been not proved against the first party by leading any fresh evidence and the management cannot be allowed to take the help of documents forming the part of the enquiry papers in proving the charges of misconduct as the DE proceedings itself are set aside by this tribunal on the ground that it was the enquiry not fair and proper. He submitted that even otherwise the confessional statement said to have been made by the first party, they rare are made by him under threat, coercion and promise by the manager of

Aversa Branch and Sr. Branch Manager, N. R. Bhat and he being a sub-staff, it cannot be said that he did not yield to the pressure brought upon him by those officers in obtaining the confessional statement referred to supra. He submitted that the explanation to the chargesheet was again kept ready by the manager, Aversa branch and once again he was threatened to sign the said explanation under force and promise. He submitted that during the course of enquiry again the enquiry officer and the presenting officer who were officials of the management bank prevailed upon him to plead guilty to the charges. He submitted that memorandum of appeal was also the one prepared by the manager, Aversa branch and therefore, these documents so to say confession statements relied upon by the management cannot be found basis in coming to the conclusion that the first party in reality admitted the charges of the misconduct. He submitted that the management should have produced fresh evidence after DE was held to be unfair and improper either by way of circumstantial evidence or by way of direct evidence but in the instant case evidence of MW3 to 5 is neither a circumstantial evidence nor a direct evidence but a hear say evidence not to carry any weight in the eye of law. He then referred to various circumstances and factors brought out in the cross examination of MW3 to 5 to prove his point that the main allegations levelled against the first party that he issued DJCC receiving Rs. 2000 from Shiva Gouda under his own handwriting and forged the signatures of the officers of the bank on Ex. M10 have remained to be proved by the management miserably. He submitted that the very existence of DJCC at Ex. M10 with the bank at a relevant point of time has been shrouded under mystery. He contended that as on 1994 the deposit scheme by way of DJCC was not at all in force as that scheme in the very words of the management and the statement of MW4 had come to be abolished in the year 1986 itself. He also referred to the evidence of the aforesaid witnesses to suggest that those DJCCs were supposed to be in the custody of the manager not accessible by any officials of the bank much less a sub-staff like the first party. He contended that the complaint at Ex. M19 itself has come into existence under suspicious circumstances just to connect the accused with the guilt. This has been obtained by the officers of the bank on 27-12-99 and whereas, the alleged statement of first party at Ex. M16 was taken from him on 23-12-99 long prior to the said complaint and the joint report of the then manager Shri Ganesh Rao and NR Bhat at Ex. M17, it can never be made out that Shiva Gouda has paid a sum of Rs. 2000 to first party and he issued the certificate at Ex. M10. These two document never disclosed the above said fact in specific and positive words, that too, leaving lot of space between writing and the signature of Shri Shiva Gouda, with addition and interpretation. He submitted that the officers or officials working in the bank as on 14-6-1994, the date on which Ex. M10 was issued not at all produced before this tribunal to speak to the handwriting or the

forgery committed by the first party in issuing the said certificate. He submitted that the chargesheet issued to the first party dated 2-2-2000 itself is based on hear say evidence. He submitted that the most competent and important witness to prove the allegations of charge sheet was the said Shiva Gouda and he was neither produced before the Enquiry Officer nor before this tribunal to speak to the charges or to the allegations that he paid Rs. 2000/- to the first party and from him obtained Ex. M10. Therefore, learned counsel submitted that the charges levelled against the first party have not been proved by sufficient, satisfactory and legal evidence and in the result he must succeed in getting the reliefs sought for by setting aside the punishment order. Learned counsel in support of his argument that management must fail before this tribunal in not leading fresh evidence and to rely upon the material already brought during the course of enquiry to prove the charges against the first party. He cited the decision reported in 1967 SLR page 562, a decision in volume 71 FJR page 384 and a decision reported in AIR 1999 SC 698. In order to appreciate the respective contentions of the parties with reference to the evidence brought on record it will be worthwhile to bring on record the very charge sheet issued to the first party run as under :—

#### Charge sheet

It is reported against you as under :—

That you have been working as Attender at our Basgod Branch since 2-2-1998 till you were placed under suspension *vide* order No. Susp./3/99/ZOU/IRC dated 28-12-1999. Prior to that you were working as Attender at our Aversa Branch from 6-11-1982 to 3-1-1998. While working in your position as such at Aversa Branch on 14-6-1994 you had issued one DJCC for Rs. 2000/- in favour of one Shri Shiva Sukuru Gouda without accounting Rs. 2000/- received from Shri Shiva Sukuru Gouda in the books of the branch. The following circumstances appear against you in respect of the above transaction.

On 17-12-1999, one Shri Shiva Sukuru Gouda called on our Aversa Branch demanding repayment of DJCC standing in his name bearing printed serial number 0364414 for Rs. 2000/- with a maturity value of Rs. 4000/- and date of maturity 14-12-1999. The branch officials however could not locate the entry pertaining to the said deposit receipt. In fact the branch had not issued any DJCC. Further verification revealed that the said deposit receipt bearing printed serial No. 0364414 was out of the stock of DJCC Nos. 0364301 to 0364500 received from Head Office by the branch and the same was written by you and was bearing the forged signatures of the branch officials.

When this matter was informed to you when you visited the branch on 23-12-1999, you confessed having issued the said deposit receipt to Shri Shiva

Sukru Gouda by accepting Rs. 2000/- from him on 14-6-1994. You have also deposited Rs. 4000 at our Aversa Branch on 24-12-1999 for making payment to Shri Shiva Sukru Gouda being the maturity value as shown in the said DJCC. Aversa Branch has paid the amount to the party on 27-12-1999.

The above circumstances indicate that you with a dishonest intention pilfered the DJCC No. 0364414 from the stock held by the branch and by collecting Rs. 2000/- from Shri Shiva Gouda on 14-6-1994 issued the receipt in his name for Rs. 2000/- and without accounting the amount so received in the books of the branch, you misappropriated the said amount.

By your above acts you committed acts of gross misconduct within the meaning of clause No. 19.5 of the Bipartite Settlement.

We therefore, charge you for committing gross misconduct of 'doing acts prejudicial to the interest of the bank' vide clause No. 19.5 (j) of the Bipartite Settlement.

You are advised to submit your written statement of defence if any, within 15 days from the date of receipt of the chargesheet by you."

9. Therefore, as could be read from the aforesaid chargesheet the three main allegations against the first party are that while working at Aversa Branch on 14-6-1994 he issued one DJCC for Rs. 2000/- in favour of Shiva Gouda without accounting the same in the books of the branch. The next allegation is that the above said DJCC was written by first party and was bearing the forged signatures of the bank officials. The 3rd allegation is that on 23-12-1999 he admitted the guilt and deposited Rs. 4000/- on 24-12-99 at Aversa Branch to be paid to the said Shiva Gouda.

10. As argued for the first party, the oral testimony of MW3 to 5 before this tribunal failed to establish the aforesaid allegations against the first party. First of all their evidence is a hearsay evidence and secondly none of them in their affidavits by way of examination chief has spoken to those facts. Undisputedly MW3 to 5 have not worked at Aversa Branch as on 14-6-94 on which date DJCC at Ex. 10 is said to have been issued by the first party receiving a sum of Rs. 2000/- from the said Shri Gouda. In his affidavit at para 7, MW3 stated that he and the manager observed the handwriting found on said certificate resembled the handwriting of Gunga (first party) who worked earlier in Aversa Branch as Attender. He stated that the Branch Manager after verifying the certificate with that of the handwriting of the first party informed the Regional Manager, Karwar by his letter dated 20-1-2000. First of all the then Branch Manager, Ganesh Rao has not been produced before this tribunal to support the above said statement of MW3 made in his examination chief. Secondly admittedly MW3 did not work with Aversa

Branch nor the first party worked under him at the relevant point of time. This fact has been admitted by MW3 in his cross examination by saying that he did not know first party personally and he was not working at the above said branch as on the date of the alleged incident. He then stated that he has not seen the first party either writing or signing the above said certificate Ex. M10 and he has not seen the first party forging the signatures of the authorized signatories and the manager on Ex. M10. In his further cross examination he admitted that he is not personally acquainted either with handwriting or the signature of the first party except coming across his confessional letter at Ex. M16. He shown his ignorance as to who filled up Ex. M10 and who signed it. However, he added to say that first party himself told him about that. This portion of the statement of MW3 has to be rejected as hearsay evidence. As far as from his earlier statement noted above, it can be very well said that he was not personally acquainted with the handwriting of the first party nor of his signature nor he has been the witness for his writing and signatures, at Ex. M10. Therefore, the statement made by him in his affidavit at para 7 referred to supra that on his observation he found that the handwriting found on Ex. M10 resembled the handwriting of first party must be rejected as baseless and unreliable. The then Branch Manager, Shri Ganesh Rao who is said to have verified the handwriting as per the statement of MW3 would have been the person competent to speak to the said fact. Unfortunately he is not before this tribunal. The next witness on the point is MW4 said to have investigate into the incident. First of all the fact that he did investigate in to the incident is not established before this tribunal. Investigation report itself is not produced. In his further examination chief he stated that he has gone through the documents at Ex. M2 to 21 while conducting the investigation. In his cross examination he was to admit that he has not recorded the statements of any witness except the aforesaid documents in his investigation. He admitted that he has not put any initial or signature anywhere certifying that he has seen those documents. Though he says that he drawn the proceeding of his investigation but not produced in the court. He admits that he has not obtained any writing from the first party or Shiva Gouda during his investigation. With regard to the writing and signatures of the first party MW3 admitted in his cross examination that the first party did not work under him and he has not seen him personally putting the signature on any paper nor writing any paper. He was to further admit that he has not seen the first party writing Ex. M10 so also taking money from Shiva Gouda. He further admitted that there is no direct evidence that the first party stealthily removed Ex. M10 from DJCC bundle and issued it under the signature of Shiva Gouda. In fact he volunteered to say that Ex. M10 is written by the first party and he put his fake signature and the signature found on Ex. M10 is not

the signature of the first party. Similar is the fact with the statement of MW5. In his cross examination he admits that he has not seen the first party signing Ex. M10 nor receiving the amount from anybody nor he has seen him putting his signature or forged any signature. Therefore, on the point as to whether Ex. M10 was written by the first party under his signature and that he forged the signatures of bank officials competent to issue the same remains to the substantiated in the oral testimony of MW3 to MW5. As noted above, their statements in cross examination would make it abundantly clear that they are absolutely unaware of the writing in Ex. M10, the alleged signature of the first party on that and the alleged forged signatures made by the first party. As argued for the first party, the best witness to speak to the above said facts would have been the then Assistant Manager and the branch manager Shri Ganesh Rao who were competent to issue Ex. M10 and whose signatures are said to have been forged on Ex. M10. However, the management for the reasons best known to it did not produce either of them before this tribunal. On the point as to whether the first party received a sum of Rs. 2000/- from Shiva Gouda and issued Ex. M10 again there is no evidence at all. MW 3 to MW5 are not the witnesses to the said allegations made against the first party. As noted above, MW3 in his cross examination admitted that he has not seen personally the first party receiving a sum of Rs. 2000/- from Shiva Gouda. MW4 as noted above, has stated that he has not seen the first party writing Ex. M10 so also taking money from Shri Shiva gouda. MW5 in his cross examination stated that he has no personal knowledge of the facts and his evidence is based on the records.

11. Now, the 3rd allegation as noted above, against the first party is that he made a confessional statement on 23-12-99 as per Ex. M16 in the presence of Shri Ganesh Rao, MW3 and other officials of the bank. The fact that the first party made such a statement has been admitted by him but with a rider that it has been obtained from him creating an atmosphere of fear in the presence of the officers of the Aversa Branch namely the said Ganesh Rao, the then manager Aversa Branch, NR Bhat, the then assistant manager, Aversa Branch, Shri Ganesh Kamath, Divisional Manager and Shri Anna Rao, Dy. Divisional Manager. His defence is that all of them make him to admit issuances of Ex. M10 and receiving Rs. 2000/- from Shiva Gouda under force, coercion, promise and threat being held against him to hand over him to police incase he failed to give in writing admitting the guilt. There are no good reasons brought on record not to attach due credence to the above said defence taken by the first party. On the other hand his averment at para 4 of the claim statement repeated by him at para 6 of the affidavit to the above effect have remained to be controverted and disputed by the management either in the counter statement or in the statements of MW3 to 5. In the Counter Statement it is not disputed that MW3 was

present in the chambers of the Aversa Branch manager when Ex. M16 was obtained. It is very strange to note that MW3 examined before this tribunal uttered no single word in his affidavit refuting the facts narrated by the first party in his affidavit at para 7. Although he admitted his presence in the chambers of Aversa Branch Manager on the said date. Neither the said Ganesh Rao nor the other bank officials said to be present when the above said confession statement was given by the first party are produced before this tribunal to speak to the fact the first party gave his said statement voluntarily and not under the circumstances narrated by him. As argued for the first party the best and competent witness to speak to the aforesaid allegations made against him namely, Shri Shiva Gouda was neither produced before the enquiry nor before this tribunal and therefore, adverse inference will have to be drawn for his non production and non examination. The only argument advanced for the management on that point is that customer of the bank need not be examined and learned counsel in this respect referred to a decision reported in AIR 2000 SC 3028. The principle laid down in the said case in my humble opinion are not applicable to the present case. As could be read from the said decision, the charge of misconduct against the workman in the said case was proved in DE and there was evidence of branch manager and head cashier to say that they had actually seen the workman receiving the money from the customer. In the instant case the facts are altogether different. None has seen the first party either receiving the amount from said Shiva Gouda nor issuing Ex. M10 in his favour. Therefore, if really the management was sure enough of said Shiva Gouda receiving Ex. M10 from the first party by paying a sum of Rs. 2000/- nothing prevented the management to produce him atleast before this tribunal. He was the only best and competent witness to speak the allegations made against the first party. Therefore, his non examination must lead to adverse inference against the management as had he been produced, his statement would have gone against the management. It is the case of the management that on 17-12-1999 said Shiva Gouda visited Aversa Branch with Ex. M10 claiming maturity value of Rs. 4000/- and the then Assistant Manager namely MW3 after having verified the records could not locate the entry of issuance of the said certificate by the bank and asked Gouda to come to the bank after Ganesh Rao who the then manager joined the duty on the expiry of the leave period. There is no evidence worth credence brought on record except the statement of MW3 in his examination chief on the point. There is no written complaint by the said Gouda even after he met Ganesh Rao with Ex. M10. The management relied upon Ex. M19 saying that it was given by said Gouda on 27-12-1999. First of all if we go through the contents of Ex. M19 it cannot be said that it is a complaint made against the first party. The contents in fact are to the effect that he had received a sum of Rs. 4000/ as a maturity value against Ex. M10. Moreover, it just cannot be believed that complaint was obtained from said Gouda

after four or five days of obtaining the confessional statement from the first party on 23-12-99. When there is no evidence to say that there was an oral complaint made to the then Branch Manager, Shri Ganesh Rao and Rao himself is not before this tribunal and when there is no complaint in writing by Gouda earlier to 23-12-1999 it is not understandable as to what made the bank officials to haul up the first party in getting the aforesaid statement at Ex.M16 on 23-12-1999 even before any complaint was lodged with the bank. That too when it is not disputed that the bank did not lodge any complaint with the police about the alleged incident. It is said that the Ganesh Rao and MW3 had sent a joint letter dated 23-12-1999 to the regional office after having obtained the statement of first party. It is very much interesting to note that in the said statement, no where, it is stated that the first party received a sum of Rs.2000/- from Shri Gouda and issued the certificate at Ex.M10. The story with regard to the existence of Ex.M10 with the Aversa Branch and its issuance to Gouda or to anybody for that matter, itself, is very much suspicious. The deposit scheme in respect to the said DJCCs as admitted in it by management itself came to an end in the year 1986 itself and it is again not in dispute that as on 14-6-1994 such a scheme was not at all prevalent. Learned counsel for the first party challenged the very existence of such a DJCCs including Ex.M10 with the bank as on 14-6-1994 and got support to his challenge from the very statement given by the management witnesses before this tribunal. Management produced Ex.M11 said to be the packing note for having sent DJCCs book to the branch from head office. On this point MW3 in his cross examination was unable to make out from Ex.M11 as to who received the book containing DJCCs admitting that there is over writing found at Ex.M11(a) with regard to the number of the certificates mentioned therein. Then he was unable to say as to how many such certificates have been issued by the bank and what was the number of the last certificate and the date of issuance of last certificate. He was also unable to say as to from which period to which period those certificates came to be issued by the bank to the customers. He was unable to say upto what date those certificates were issued and how many certificates were left behind after the date of closure of the certificate. He said that in case of certificates remaining after the closure date they will be kept in the safe custody of the branch i.e. in the custody of the Manager and the Assistant Manager. He admitted he has not produced record of sending back the balance certificates to the head office so also the record destroying them. MW4 said to have been investigated the matter, in his cross examination says that he has not seen and verified the bundle of DJCC, with the bank and he cannot say that Ex. M10 is one missing from the said bundle. He is not aware whether those DJCCS, bundle with the

said branch or not and he is also to aware of their existence itself nor has come across any complaint of missing of DJCC'S, bundle. Therefore, if we go by the statements of MW3 and MW4, the very existence of DJCC bundle consisting of Ex. M10 with the bank as on 14-6-1994 itself becomes highly doubtful. The scheme of issuing certificates came to be discontinued in 1986 itself i. e. about 8 years prior to 1994 and the management witnesses themselves are not aware where the DJCCs, left behind are after closure of the scheme and whether they were with the bank as on 14-6-1994. The management to be on safer side has not produced the balance DJCCs, remaining with the bank after the closure of the scheme. Even the management did not take pains of atleast producing one such DJCC as a sample so as to be tallied with the DJCCs, at Ex. M10 in dispute before this tribunal. It is in this view of the matter we cannot brush aside lightly the arguments for the first party that Ex. M10 is not the DJCC consisting of DJCCs received by the bank and left over after closure of the scheme. The fact that DJCC's, even if they were with the bank were not accessible by the officials of the bank except the branch manager is again very much bought out in the cross examination of MW3 and MW4. In no uncertain words they have stated that they are supposed to be in the safe custody of the Branch Manager and they are to be handled with jointly by the Assistant Manager and the Manager of the branch. Therefore, it is very difficult to believe the story of the management that the first party working as an Attender had an access to those DJCCs and could play mischief by taking one out of them by issuing the same to said Gouda receiving the amount of Rs. 2000/- from him. The fact that Ex. M10 did not bear the branch serial number and that the maturity value itself is not correct has also come in the evidence of management witnesses. Therefore, it is also doubtful to say that the customer of the bank namely Gouda should rely upon the said certificate that too making payment with the Attender of the Branch and remaining silent for a period of 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Years. The conduct of said Gouda certainly was not natural thereby doubting the very story of the management about the issuance of Ex. M10 by the first party to said Gouda.

12. Therefore, the evidence produced by the management before this tribunal to prove the allegations of charge sheet is neither legal, satisfactory or sufficient in as much as the statement of MW3 to MW5 as noted above, made in their affidavits is hearsay evidence and whereas, their statements in cross examination instead of helping the management go in favour of the first party.

13. Learned counsel for the management without taking much help from the oral testimony of MW3 to W5 before this tribunal was very much particular stressing upon the fact that the first party has admitted the guilt not at one

time but at many times and therefore, his defence now before this tribunal that he made those statements under coercion, force, threats or promise has to be discarded and charges of misconduct against him shall be taken to prove. Learned counsel for the first party on the other hand as noted above, argued that the alleged confessional statements including the statement made by the first party at Ex. M16 were all the documents forming part of record before the enquiry officer and therefore, when DE is set aside, they once again cannot be pressed into evidence before this tribunal in the name of fresh evidence to be led by the management to prove the charges of misconduct against the first party. He relied upon the principle laid down in this context in the aforesaid decisions of 1967 and 1999 rendered by their lordship of Supreme Court. Their Lordship in the first case ruled that if the DE held to be not fair, the management must produce the evidence afresh in the manner normally adduced before the tribunal and it is not the proper way to tender the record of evidence led before the DE and ask the tribunal to treat it as evidence before it. Their Lordship in the aforesaid Second case at para 26 of the said decision in this connection led down the principle as under :—

“The record pertaining to the domestic enquiry would not constitute ‘fresh evidence’ as those proceedings have already been found by the Labour Court to be defective. Such record would also not constitute ‘material on record’ as contended by the counsel for the respondent within the meaning of Section 11A at the enquiry proceedings, on being found to be bad, have to be ignored altogether. The proceedings of the domestic enquiry could be, and were in fact relied upon by the management for the limited purpose of showing at the preliminary state that the action taken against the appellant was just and proper and that full opportunity of hearing was given to her in consonance with the principles of natural justice. This contention has not been accepted by the Labour Court and the enquiry has been held to be bad. In view of the nature of objections raised by the appellant, the record of enquiry held by the Management ceased to be ‘material on record’ within the meaning of Section 11A of the Act and the only course open to the Manager was to justify its action by leading fresh evidence as required by the Labour Court. If such evidence has been led, the management has to suffer the consequences.”

14. Therefore, if we go by the above said observations of apex court, the so called confessional statement said to have been made by the first party in Ex. M16, M3 and M7 relied upon by the management now before this tribunal cannot be said to be ‘fresh

evidence’ so as to be acted by this tribunal in order to prove the charges of misconduct against the first party. The management before this tribunal was required to lead fresh evidence not again and again harping upon the above said confessional statements made by the first party which have been retracted by the first party on the ground that they have been taken from him under force, coercion, threats and promise. As seen above, there is no independent oral or documentary evidence much less the evidence already brought on record to speak to the charges of misconduct leveled against the first party. The allegations made against him in the charge sheet have remained to be proved by any circumstantial or direct evidence. The decisions cited on behalf of the management are not applicable to the facts and circumstances of the present case. In the first case of 1995 the Labour Court set aside the dismissal order passed by the bank on the ground that amount of misappropriation has been paid back to the customer and that workman belonged to Schedule Tribe and the should be given an opportunity to reform himself. If he charges in the instant case were proved against the first party by any other evidence except his making payment of Rs. 4000/- as per Ex.M18, then the principle laid down in the said ruling would have come into play not otherwise. In the second case i. e. D. Padmanabhadhu Vs. Bank of India and Another, the charges of misconduct were proved and it was found that Labour Court was not correct in taking lenient view on quantum of punishment. In the instant case charges are not proved. In the 3rd case, AIR 2000 SC 3129, their Lordship held the view that irrespective of the fact that misappropriated amount is small or large, reinstatement of the workman against whom charges of misappropriation has been proved was bad in law. Once again the principle laid down in the said case would have been applicable if charges were proved in the present case. Therefore, in the light of the above, I am of the considered view that the management has failed to establish the charges of misconduct leveled against the first party. Hence the reference is answered and following award is passed.

#### AWARD

The management is directed to reinstate the first party in service with full back wages from the date of dismissal till the date of reinstatement, minus the amount already paid to him by way of Interim Relief with continuity of service and all other consequential benefits. No order to cost.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 14th February, 2006)

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2006

का. आ. 1066.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 347/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-2-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-12012/22/2004-आईआर (बी-II)]  
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2006

S.O. 1066.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 347/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Indian Overseas Bank and their workman, received by the Central Government on 24-2-2006.

[No. L-12012/22/2004-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE****BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI**

Wednesday, the 21st December, 2005

**PRESENT:** K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer**Industrial Dispute No. 347/2004**

In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Indian Overseas Bank and their workman)

**BETWEEN:**

Sri K. Ragupathy : I Party/Petitioner

**AND**

The General Manager, : II Party/Management  
Indian Overseas Bank,  
Chennai.

**APPEARANCES:**

For the Workman : M/s. C.R. Chandrasekaran,  
Advocates

For the Management : M/s. N.G.R. Prasad,  
Advocates

**AWARD**

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-12012/22/2004-IR(B-II) dated 31-05-2004 has referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The Schedule mentioned dispute is as follows :—

“Whether the action of the management of Indian Overseas Bank in terminating the services of Shri K. Ragupathy, Ex-messenger, Chennai is legal and justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 347/2004 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner joined the services of Respondent/Bank as messenger at Tiruthani branch on 2-2-96 and he has been posted to Manavala Nagar branch and again Tiruthani and also posted at Irungattukottai. He continuously worked from 2-2-96 to 31-5-2002 and he was asked orally not to report for duty from 1-6-2002 and no reason was assigned for his termination. Thus, the Petitioner has served long uninterrupted period of more than six years and therefore, the order of termination passed by the Respondent/Management is illegal and non-est. No compensation or no notice was given to him and therefore, the Respondent/Bank has not followed the mandatory provisions of Industrial Disputes Act. While serving the Respondent/Bank as messenger, the Petitioner's duties included attending the clearing work of instrument to various banks and besides that he has gone to Regional Office/Central Office to deliver letters and also periodically bringing stationery items from Regional Office and all these duties were performed by him besides performing other messengerial duties. He used to do the duties of cash peon and those of daftry like assisting cashier at the branch in stitching currency notes, transporting cash box to and for the safe room, stitching voucher bundles and stacking them chronologically. Further, the Petitioner has also attended clerical duties such as making entries in passbooks, writing of statements and despatching letters. Since the Petitioner has worked continuously for more than six years the order of termination is illegal. Therefore, he prays this Tribunal to pass an award holding that the order of termination is illegal and prays for relief of reinstatement with effect from the date of termination and also consequential relief.

4. As against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that the Petitioner was employed on daily wage basis at Irungattukottai branch of Respondent/Bank from 9-12-98 @ Rs. 40 for attending to

sundry works and attending as casual messenger for one way clearing. Since his appointment was irregular, he is not entitled to claim for regular post. No doubt, before engaging at Irungattukottai branch, he was engaged at Tiruthani branch and also at Manavala Nagar branch on daily wage basis. But, he was given work when only regular messenger was on leave. The Petitioner was an illegal entrant and he was disengaged from 31-5-2002 on the ground that regular candidate was appointed on compassionate grounds. The Petitioner was employed as additional messenger in addition to the messenger Mr. G. Dharman. It is false to allege that the Petitioner worked continuously in the Respondent/Bank. The Petitioner was engaged only for specific periods and therefore, he was not employed continuously without any break. It is also false to allege that he has done clerical work in the Respondent/Bank, as per their policy decision the Respondent/Bank has taken only candidates sponsored by Employment Exchange and unfortunately, the Petitioner was not selected through this process. Since the Petitioner was engaged only on daily casual basis, he cannot claim reinstatement. The Supreme Court and High Courts have held that appointment to permanent service must be made in terms of recruitment rules and further, for the said purpose, there must exist a vacancy, and a person appointed through back door, that is not in conformity with the rules, could not claim permanency in service. Therefore, for all these reasons, the Respondent pays to dismiss the claim of the Petitioner with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are—

- (i) "Whether the action of the Respondent/Management in terminating the services of the Petitioner is legal and justified?"
- (ii) "To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?"

#### POINT NO. 1 :—

6. In this case, it is admitted fact that the Petitioner worked under Respondent/Management from 10-9-1998 to 31-5-2002 and he has worked at Tiruthani, Manavala Nagar, Irungattukottai branches of the Respondent/Bank. The Petitioner examined himself as WWI and he alleged that he has worked continuously without any interruption. Even though Sunday is a holiday, the Respondent paid wages for Sundays also. Further, even for other holidays, they have paid salary to him. Besides the work of messenger, the Petitioner alleged that he has done the work of clearing, stitching of cash bundles and vouchers and other works. It is his further evidence that every day, he starts from Sriperumputhur at 6.00 am and reaches Chennai and collect inward clearing and again return to Irungattukottai at 9.00 am. He further stated that he used to collect returned cheques outward clearing cheques and again come to Central Clearing Office. Then, he used to return to bank branch at 1.00 pm and he will do the work till 8.00 pm or the Manager leaves the branch. This evidence of the Petitioner has not been

challenged by the Respondent and he was not cross examined by the Respondent. Further, learned counsel for the Petitioner argued that Petitioner filed an I.A. No. 23/2005 for production of documents and sought for certain documents from the Respondent and this Tribunal had ordered for production of documents, but the Respondent/Management has not produced the documents sought for by the Petitioner. The documents are charges register maintained at Tiruthani branch of the Respondent/Bank during the period between February, 1996 and December, 1998 charges vouchers maintained at Tiruthani branch of the Respondent/Bank relating to payment of wages received by Petitioner during the period between February, 1996 and December, 1998; secondly, charges register maintained at Tiruthani branch of the Respondent/Bank between February, 1996 and December, 1998; thirdly the Petitioner wanted charges register maintained at Tiruthani branch of the Respondent/Bank during the period between December, 1998 and May, 2002. Similarly, he wanted charges vouchers maintained at Tiruthani branch of the Respondent/Bank representing payment of wages received by Petitioner during the period between December, 1998 and May, 2002 and he also wanted charges register maintained at Tiruthani branch of the Respondent/Bank during the period between December, 1998 and May, 2002 letter written by Irungattukottai branch to Tiruthani branch dated 25-3-2000 regarding Petitioner's work as messenger, and he sought for a letter in reply written by Tiruthani branch to Irungattukottai branch dated 25-3-2000 detailing the Petitioner's work at Tiruthani branch and Manavalanagar branch as temporary messenger. But the Respondent/Bank has not produced any document nor stated any valid reason for not producing these documents. Under such circumstances, the Petitioner has established that he has worked for more than six years continuously in the Respondent/Bank as a messenger and therefore, the oral disengagement by the Respondent/Bank was without following the mandatory provisions of I.D. Act, which is illegal and void *ab initio*. Learned counsel for the Petitioner further relied on the rulings reported in 1994 II LLJ 320 RAJESH KUMAR AND OTHERS VS. STATE OF MADYA PRADESH AND OTHERS wherein the High Court of Madhya Pradesh in a case where the question arises with regard to appointment was invalidly made or not in that case, it has held that "even if the Petitioners were considered probationers in that case too compliance with Section 25F was mandatory" and the Division Bench further held that "invalid appointment is not one of the exceptions found in Section 2(oo) of the Act. Any termination not falling under any of the exclusionary clauses of the said section would amount to clear retrenchment and for such termination compliance of pre-requisites of Section 25F is necessary" and it ordered that order of termination and notice is illegal. Relying on this decision, learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that even assuming that Petitioner was appointed as temporary messenger on daily

basis, the termination of the Petitioner without following the mandatory provisions is illegal, void and *ab initio* and therefore, the Petitioner is entitled to the prayer of reinstatement and also the relief claimed by him.

7. As against this, learned counsel for the Respondent contended that in 1999 ILLJ 1173 CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS COMPANY LTD. AND OTHERS VS. RAMESH AND 17 OTHERS, the Calcutta High Court has held that "appointment to permanent service must be in terms of recruitment rules and for the said purpose there must exist a vacancy. A person appointed through back door that is not in conformity with the rules, could not claim permanency in service." In this case, the Petitioner has not been appointed as per recruitment rules of Respondent/Bank and his appointment is only illegal. Under such circumstances, he cannot claim the relief of reinstatement. Further, he was appointed only as a daily wager and therefore, the relief of reinstatement cannot be given to the Petitioner.

8. On considering the facts adduced by WWI and considering the fact that the Respondent has not produced the documents ordered by this Tribunal, I find if those documents are produced before this Tribunal, it will prove the case of the Petitioner and that is why, the Respondent has not produced these documents. In such circumstances, it is clear that the Petitioner has established his contention that he has worked as a messenger in the Respondent/Bank from the year 1996 till his termination namely 31-5-2002. Thus, he has worked for more than six years and while terminating his services, the Respondent has not followed the mandatory provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act. Thus, I find the action of the Respondent/Bank in terminating the services of the petitioner is illegal and not justified.

#### POINT NO. 2 :—

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled?

9. In view of my foregoing findings, I find the order of termination passed by the Respondent/Management is not legal and justified and the Petitioner is entitled to the relief of reinstatement into service. But, with regard to back wages, there is no evidence from the side of the Petitioner that he has been without any job from the date of termination till this date. Even though the Petitioner is entitled to back wages, ends of justice would be met with, if half of the back wages is ordered to the Petitioner in the circumstances of this case. No Costs.

10. Thus, the reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 21st December, 2005.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

#### Witnesses Examined :—

For the I Party/Petitioner : WWI Sri K. Raghupathy

For the Respondent/  
Management : None

#### Documents Marked :—

On either side : Nil

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2006

का. आ. 1067.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केनरा बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बंगलोर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 33/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-2-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं० एल-12012/64/2002—आई.आर. (बी-II) ]  
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2006

S.O. 1067.— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award Ref. (33/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Canara Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 24-2-2006.

[No. L- 12012/64/2002-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated: the 16th February, 2006

#### PRESENT:

Shir A.R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

C.R. NO. 33/2002

#### I Party

Shri H. Govinda Swamy,  
No. 620, 1 'A' Main Road,  
Meenakshi Nagar,  
KHB Colony, Magadi Road,  
Bangalore-560079

#### II Party

The Dy. General Manager,  
Canara Bank,  
Circle Office,  
M.G. Road,  
Bangalore-560001

64365106-24

### AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order. No. L-12012/64/2002-IR (B-II) dated 10th July 2002 for adjudication on the following schedule :

### SCHEDULE

“whether the management of Canara Bank is justified by dismissing Shri H. Govindaswamy, Clerk, from service w.e.f. 8-7-2000? If not, what relief the later is entitled to and from which date.

2. While, challenging the dismissal order, and the findings of the enquiry holding him guilty of the charges of misconduct, the first party in his Claim Statement also challenged the enquiry proceedings on various grounds inter alia contending that enquiry conducted against him was biased in favour of the management and that it was conducted in violation of principles of natural justice denying him sufficient opportunity to defend himself in the enquiry. The management by its Counter Statement however, maintained and asserted that a reasonable opportunity was given to the first party to defend himself and he infact attended enquiry proceedings by cross-examining the management witnesses and leading his own defence evidence and therefore, the enquiry was in accordance with principles of natural justice. Keeping in view the respective contentions of the parties, this tribunal on 7-6-2004 framed a preliminary issue as under :—

“Whether the Domestic enquiry conducted against the first party by the Second Party is fair and proper”?

3. During the course of trial of the said issue, the management examined enquiry officer as MW1 and got marked 9 documents at Ex. M1 to M9. First party examined himself as WW1 without getting marked any document. After hearing the learned counsels for the respective parties on the above said issue, this tribunal by its order dated 29-6-2005 recorded a finding to the effect that DE conducted by the management against the first party is fair and proper. Thereupon the matter was posted to hear the respective counsels on the point of alleged perversity of the findings and the quantum of the punishment. Learned counsel for the first party submitted his Written Argument as well as advanced oral arguments. Learned counsel for the management made his oral arguments.

4. Learned counsel for the first party in his argument attacked the findings of the enquiry as perverse and arbitrary on many grounds making reference to the oral and documentary evidence produced during the course of enquiry. He contended that out of 9 witnesses examined to prove the charges, 6 witnesses were the officials of the bank and 3 witnesses were Courier Staff. They have all

favoured the management being interested witnesses. He contended that the witness, MW1 though was on leave on 15-5-1998, his statement was relied upon, statements of MW2, Smt. Leela Sudhakar was also acted upon despite her admissions about the irregularities found in the letter at Ex. M9 sent to the management branch from French Express Courier service run by the said lady. He contended that enquiry officer was also not right in relying upon the testimony of MW3 and MW4, the courier staff keeping in view their statements in cross-examination and he referred to their relevant statements. He also contended that the statements of MW5 and MW8 the officers of the bank in giving their joint statement and the Ex. MEX. 11 to the Investigation Officer was not worth credence as they were not examined by the Investigation Officer MW9 and that their statements speaking to the fact that account holder Smt. Sarala Amalarapavam who realized the amount in question had given the name of the first party before the Police was an hearsay evidence and not to be acted upon being made before the police and that the statement not being recorded by the Investigation Officer. Learned counsel submitted that the bill/invoice at Ex. MEX. 10 submitted by the said Courier service on 2-6-1998 is not a reliable document due to omission of five covers taken by them on 15-5-98 and double entry of cover sent of Tumkur, Likewise MEX. 9 should not have been considered being a fabricated document issued by the Courier service on 26-10-98 after the incident was noticed by the bank. He submitted that the statement of MW9 as Investigation Officer and his report would make it clear that the then Manager, Shri Guruprasad had responded to the branch officer with IBA No. 14706 dated 19-5-1998 under the instruction of Shri B.G. Kini, Sr. Manager without following the guidelines of the circular dated 29-4-94 and circular dated 31-1-1997 where under the branch was supposed to have a close watch over the newly opened accounts during the first six months specially the transactions amounting to huge amounts and that in the case of transaction involving OSC's involving Rs. 10 lakhs and above, the bank was supposed to remit the realization proceeds through crossed demand draft only. He contended that the enquiry officer simply ignored those two circulars and also the observations made by MW1 in his Investigation Report passed against Shri Guruprasad and Kini who were the main responsible persons in causing loss to the bank to the tune of Rs. 18 lakhs and more in disregard to the above said circulars and guidelines issued by the head office of the management. He submitted that a poor clerk namely the first party, who was working only in a tappal branch has been implicated by issuing the chargesheet for the alleged misconduct and those officers of the bank who actually cleared the payment in favour of said Smt. Sarala within 20 days of opening of fresh account with the Kunningham branch have been left off and Shri Kini has been sent him by giving him the benefit of VRS. His next contention was that merely because first party remained

absent from duty, that too, on leave and rejoined the duty by producing a Anticipatory Bail order, the management cannot jump to the conclusion that the first party since was involved in the incident did not attend the bank absconding himself till the date he received the Anticipatory Bail order. Learned counsel submitted that the charges against the first party that he handed over only 14 covers to the Courier staff MW4 on 15-5-98 holding back the cover containing the cheque in question without sending it to the main branch, Bellary and that on 16-5-1998 when another courier boy MW3 visited the bank handed over him other two covers including one containing the cheque and thereafter made a false entry in the courier inward register at Ex. M 18 making it to appear that advice for the said cheque has been received, was not worth credence and reliable and even otherwise it cannot be said that he perpetrated fraud on the bank in order to see that said Smt. Sarala received the amount from the bank against the cheque tendered by her. Therefore, learned counsel submitted that the findings of the enquiry holding the workman guilty of the charges of misconduct in playing fraud upon the bank in getting the above said cheque amount released in favour of said Smt. Sarala were not at all based on sufficient and legal evidence and therefore, suffered from perversity and in the result the dismissal order passed on the basis of those findings is illegal and void abinitio and therefore, first party is entitled to the relief sought for.

5. Whereas, the learned counsel for the management in his written arguments submitted that the evidence brought on record before the enquiry officer in the oral testimony of 9 witnesses and 18 documents marked at Ex. MEX. 1 to 18, was legal and sufficient to prove the charges. His arguments was that almost all the allegations made in the charge sheet have been proved and established beyond reasonable doubt and the findings submitted by the enquiry officer holding the workman guilty of the charges are supported by the evidence brought on record and by cogent reasonings given by him in coming to the aforesaid conclusion. He invited attention of this tribunal to the evidence brought on record before the enquiry officer and the findings given by him in holding the workman guilty of the charges.

6. On the point of quantum of punishment in the cases of misappropriation of the funds of the bank, learned counsel cited the following rulings:

1. 2004 107 FJR P 535 SC
2. AIR 2000 SCP 3129
3. 1995 (1) LLJ Kar P. 233
4. 1995 (1) LLJ DB Kar P 1076
5. 1998 SCC (L&S) P 1129 SC
6. AIR 2000 SCP 3028
7. 1999 (2) LLJ P 155 SC

7. In order to appreciate the respective contentions of the parties it is worthwhile to bring on record the very charge sheet issued against the first party running as under:—

#### Charge Sheet

“You are working as a Clerk at our LB & PSM Section, Circle Office, Bangalore, since 16th November 1998. Earlier you were working as Clerk at our Cunningham Road Branch, Bangalore, from 10-1-1997 to 3-11-1998. On 15-5-1998, you were handling the tappal department at our Cunningham Road Branch, Bangalore. On that day, you had delivered 14 covers to the representative of M/s. French Express Courier, Shri Arokyia Rajan, who had acknowledged for having collected 14 items. There were actually 16 covers on that day to be delivered to the Courier, out of which 3 covers meant for Chickballapur were put in a single cover, making the total number of covers to 14. Under Sr. No. 16 you have cancelled the original entry of OSC 27315/98 against the cancelled entry of Sl. No. 16 in the Courier Register. On 16-5-1998, when a different courier boy, namely Shri Pradeep from M/s. French Express Courier had come to take delivery of the courier covers, you have compelled the courier boy to alter the figures of previous day i.e. 15-5-98 to 14+2=16. The courier boy had altered the figure as instructed by you. The courier agency have also confirmed non receipt of any cover addressed to Main Branch, Bellary, on 25-5-1998, which was evident from the list given by them containing the details of the covers received by the courier agency during the month of May 1998. Apart from this while deposing before the police authorities, Smt. Sarala Amalorpavan, Customer having SB account No. 31957 with our Cunningham Road Branch, Bangalore, in the presence of Shri T. M. Bhat, Chief Manager, Shri D. Muralinarayan, Senior Manager, has stated that you have assured your assistance in encashing the cheque for Rs. 18.50 lakhs which was sent for collection by the branch on 15-5-1998 for credit of her account. You have absconded immediately after the fraud came to light and the police were on the look out for you, suspecting your involvement in the fraud. You remained absent from duties from 9-10-1998 to 2-11-1998 and produced a copy of the anticipatory bail obtained by you on the date of joining duties. The alterations in the Tappal Register, the statement of Courier boy that you got acknowledgement for the disputed cheque on a later date, the depositions of the account holder before the police authorities in the presence of branch officials and your absconding from the

duties besides obtaining anticipatory bail lead us to believe that you have actively involved in the perpetration of fraud on the bank. Thus, you have acted in a manner which is unbecoming of a bank employee, by assisting the party to fraudulently withdraw a sum of Rs. 18.47 lakhs from her SB account out of a non existent/non realized collection item. You have thus exposed the bank to huge financial losses. An explanation in this regard was called from you vide staff section (O) Circle Office, Bangalore letter No. BLC: SSO:5034:EP:99 dated 1-1-1999 and the reply submitted by you was neither convincing nor satisfactory. You have thus committed gross misconduct within the meaning of Chapter XI Regulation 3 Clause (1) of Canara Bank Service Code. Your actions being prejudicial to the interest of the bank, you have also committed gross misconduct within the meaning of Chapter XI Regulation 3 Clause (m) of Canara Bank Service Code."

8. From the reading of the above said charge sheet, it can be seen that there are mainly 4 set of allegations levelled against the first party to substantiate the misconduct committed by him for the realization of the amount in question in favour of said Smt. Sarala. Now let us see what are the reasonings assigned by the Enquiry Officer in coming to the conclusion that all the aforesaid 4 allegations made against the first party have been proved against him to point out that he was involved in getting the cheque amount released in favour of Smt. Sarala cleared from the bank. The fact undisputed are that on 15-5-1998 a cheque bearing No. 206497 dated 11-5-1998 for Rs. 18.50 lakhs drawn on Syndicate Bank Market Road, Bellary was deposited for collection in SB account No. 31957 of Smt. Sarala Amalorpavam and cheque was lodged against OSC No. 27315/98 and the realization proceeds purported to have been sent by the Bellary Main Branch by IBA 14706 dated 19-5-1998 were found to be fraudulently withdrawn by said Smt. Sarala. The main allegation against the first party by the management is that while he was dealing with Tappal Courier department on 15-5-1998 he delivered 14 covers to the Courier boy of French Express Courier by name Shri Arogya Swami and the boy after having collected those 14 covers acknowledged for having received the same. The management contended that originally there were 16 covers on that day out of which 3 covers were meant to Chickballapur were put in single cover making the total as 14 covers and they were handed over to said courier boy. It is alleged that the first party cancelled entry against Sr. No. 16 in the Courier register addressed to main branch, Bellary and on 16-5-98 when a different courier boy, Pradeep came to take delivery of the courier covers he compelled him to alter the figures of the previous day (15-5-98) as courier covers handed over were  $14+2=16$  and the courier boy obliged the first party in altering the figures. It is further the

case of the managements that thereupon in the courier inward register the first party made a false entry purporting to the receipt of the advice from main branch Bellary for clearance of the cheque and it is based on that entry proceeds of the cheque were released by the bank and were realized by Smt. Sarala and thereby the first party played fraud upon the bank causing loss to the tune of Rs. 18.50 lakhs. The other two allegations as noted above, are that he remained absent from duty from 9-10-1998 to 2-11-1998 after the incident came to light and rejoined the duty by producing anticipatory bail. The next allegation is that said Sarala in the presence of MW 5 and MW 8, the Manager and the Sr. Manager made statement before the police involving the first party in helping her to realize the said cheque amount.

9. After making reference to the statements of MW 1 to 9 in detail along with the documents at Ex. MEX. 1 to 18, the learned enquiry officer under the heading 'analysis of evidence and findings' from pages 13 to 16 assigned the following reasonings in holding the workman guilty of the charges.

#### Analysis of Evidence and Findings

I have perused the charge sheet, proceedings of the enquiry, depositions and documentary evidence brought on record during the course of the enquiry and after careful consideration of the evidence, findings are as under :—

It is not disputed that Shri H. Govindaswamy was working in the Tappal Department at Cunningham Road, Bangalore branch on 15-5-98. As per MEX-4, i. e. the statement of Shri H. Govindaswamy, he has admitted that he was working in the Tappal Department during the relevant period. It is on record that on 15-5-98 Shri H. Govindaswamy had delivered 14 covers to the Representative Shri Arokia Rajan of M/s. Amrutha Associates, Franchise of M/s. French Express Courier, who had acknowledged for having collected 14 items.

It is also alleged that on 16-5-1998 when Shri Pradeep, Courier boy had come to take delivery of the courier covers. Shri H. Govindaswamy had compelled the courier boy to alter the figures of previous day, i. e. 15-5-1998 and ' $14+2=16$ '. Shri Pradeep had altered the figures as instructed by him. The Courier Agency has confirmed non receipt of any cover addressed to Bellary Main branch on 15-5-98. Apart from this, Smt. Sarala Amalorpavam had informed the police authorities during her interrogation about the involvement of Shri H. Govindaswamy encashing the cheque for Rs. 18.50 lakhs which was sent for collection of the branch on 15-5-98 for credit of her account. Thereafter, he absconded immediately after the fraud came to light and remained absent

from duties from 9-10-98 to 2-11-98 and after obtaining anticipatory bail, he joined the duties.

The Investigation Officer, Shri V. R. Iyengar, who has been examined as MW 9, has confirmed the involvement of Shri H. Govindaswamy for the reasons that there were alterations in the Courier Register with regard to the covers handed over the courier boy. The cover to be sent to Bellary main branch was not actually handed over to the courier boys on 15-5-98 and on the next day i.e. 16-5-98 Shri H. Govindaswamy forced the courier boy Shri Pradeep to alter the number of covers and affix his signature. Apart from this, Shri H. Govindaswamy had made an entry in the inward Courier Register, as if a branch advice was received from Bellary vide MEX. 18. Shri H. Govindaswamy also remained absconding from duties from the day the branch registered a police complaint and when the police were in search of him, and only after obtaining the anticipatory bail, the CSE has reported for duties and his enquiries with Bellary branches reveal that they have not received the OSC purported to have been sent by Cunningham Road Branch to this regard.

The above facts made the I.O. to come to the conclusion about the involvement of Shri H. Govindaswamy in the fraudulent encashment of Rs. 18.50 lakhs. MEX. 1, the investigating Report submitted by Shri V. R. Iyengar clearly shows that Smt. Sarala Amalorpavam opened a SB account with the assurance by Shri H. Govindaswamy that he would help/assist in encashing the cheque of Rs. 18.50 lakhs with an intention to cheat the Bank. The party was already having an account at our Fraser Town, Bangalore branch. The cheque No. 204697 drawn on SB account holder of Syndicate Bank, Bellary, lodged under OSC 27315/98 on 15-5-98 was never sent to Bellary branch. Shri H. Govindaswamy managed to add the courier cover entry in the Outward Courier Register after entry of the 14th cover and forced the courier boy on 16-5-98 to change the number as '14+2=16' to suit his convenience. The alterations in the serial numbers in the outward register are made by Shri H. Govindaswamy. The I.O. is of the view that since the cheque is not at all sent to Bellary, in all probability, Shri H. Govindaswamy has parted with the Branch Advice (computer stationery) with an intention to commit fraud. The report is also clear that Shri H. Govindaswamy has managed to enter the branch advice with IBA No. 14706 dated 19-5-98 for Rs. 18.50 lakhs in the inward courier register which is in his own handwriting, to impress that it came in the normal course in the courier tappal and thereafter sent to the concerned section for delivery against acknowledgement. In addition to this, the Inward courier covers and acknowledgement slips are not maintained

by Shri H. Govindaswamy has taken advantage of certain loopholes in the internal control of the branch, and taken advantage in perpetration of fraudulent withdrawal of Rs. 18.50 lakhs in collusion with others.

During the investigation it is confirmed that the courier boys, at the instance of Shri H. Govindaswamy, Shri Pradeep has added '+2' and put his signature without rounding off the number, and in fact, he had not received any cover from Shri H. Govindaswamy on 16-5-1998. MEX-1 clearly shows the involvement of Shri H. Govindaswamy in the fraudulent withdrawal of Rs. 18.50 lakhs. MEX. 2 dated 15-5-98 shows an entry of OSC 27315/98 of Bellary Main, which is in the handwriting of Shri H. Govindaswamy.

The depositions of Shri Pradeep, the courier boy clearly shows that at the instance of Shri H. Govindaswamy, he added '+2' in the register and signed the same without rounding off the entry, which normally he does for the covers received by him. Since Shri H. Govindaswamy had insisted on him to write, he has written the same in MEX. 2. Similarly, Shri Arokia Rajan, the other courier boy in his statement has confirmed that he has received 14 covers on 15-5-98 from Shri Govindaswamy, and accordingly, he has signed and the signatures are appearing on MEX 2. During the cross examination also, he has confirmed that he has received only 14 documents and as such, he has written 14 and thereafter put his signature. He had emphatically confirmed that at the time of receiving it was only 14 documents as mentioned by him. Apart from this, Smt. Leela Sudhakar, proprietress of M/s Amrutha Associates, Franchise of M/s. French Express, Courier division, clearly confirmed that Shri Pradeep the courier boy had informed her that when he had called on the branch on 16-5-1998, for delivery, he was asked by Shri H. Govindaswamy, Clerk to add '+2' in respect of the previous days entry which was received by Shri Arokia Rajan, the other courier boy. Initially Shri Pradeep had declined to concede to his request, but at the instance of Shri H. Govindaswamy he had added '+2' without rounding off the number, stating that after ascertaining from Shri Arokia Rajan, he would round off the same.

In the cross examination also, Smt. Leela Sudhakar has confirmed the same and MEX-9, the letter dated 26-10-1998 addressed to Cunningham Road Branch which is signed by her, gives the correct version, and the same was prepared after due verification with her manager and records. Though there are some discrepancies in the version of MEX-10, MEX-9 gives the correct version. The depositions of Smt. Leela

Sudhakar, corroborated by the depositions of Shri Pradeep and Arokia Rajan and the documentary evidence marked during the enquiry, clearly establish that Shri Pradeep, at the instance of Shri H. Govindaswamy, has added '+2' to the entry of 15-5-98 wherein the OSC No. 27315/98 is added without handing over the covers to the courier boy. It is also corroborated by the depositions of Shri V.R. Iyengar (MW9) and as per his report MEX-1.

The depositions of Shri T.M. Bhat and Shri D. Muralinarayanan, MW5&8, respectively, shows that both were interrogated by the police authorities. They have also confirmed that during the interrogation of Smt. Sarala by the police, she had initially declined to name the bank official who had assisted her for obvious reasons. However, on persistent interrogation by the police, Smt. Sarala has revealed the name of Shri H. Govindaswamy who had assisted here in encashing the cheque for Rs. 18.50 lakhs in the presence of Shri T.M. Bhat and Shri D. Muralinarayanan. MEX-11, the joint statement given by these officials clearly shows that Smt. Sarala in fact, informed the truth and involvement of Shri H. Govindaswamy in encashing the cheque for Rs. 18.50 lakhs. Apart from this, MEX-12, the letter of Bellary Main branch dated 21-11-98 clearly shows that OSC No. 27315/98 purported to have been sent by Cunningham Road Branch, was not received by them and IBA No. 14706 does not pertain to the transaction on 19-5-98. In fact, the said IBA number was given to Bidar Branch for realization of Tungabhadra Gramina Bank DD/BAR dated 16-5-98. They have emphatically confirmed that the OSC No. 27315/98 dated 15-5-98 purported to have been sent from Cunningham Road, Bangalore branch was neither received by them nor the said branch advice emanated from Bellary Main branch. This clearly shows that being the Tappal Clerk, Shri H. Govindaswamy has managed to make an entry in the courier register for having sent the cover, which contained the cheque to Bellary Main branch, which in fact was not done and the cover was not at all sent to Bellary main Branch. Apart from this, his handwriting in MEX-18 for having received the OSC realization proceeds which is in his own handwriting, also confirms his involvement in this regard.

It is on record that the branch has lodged a police complaint on 9-10-98 about the fraudulent encashment of Rs. 18.50 lakhs. Incidentally, it is also on record that Shri H. Govindaswamy has remained absent unauthorisedly and he was absconding thereafter. MEX-1, MEX 16 & 17 clearly shows that Shri H. Govindaswamy remained absent from 9-10-98 to 2-11-98 for obvious reasons, and only after obtaining anticipatory bail, he has joined duties and

produced the anticipatory bail. This clearly shows that from the date of lodgement of police complaint by the branch the CSE remained absent and his contention that he had gone to Chickmagalur in order to recover the cancard liability from one Shri Hirianna Gowda, is only an after thought, just to avoid the responsibility. The production of copies of bus tickets and counterfoil for having remitted Rs. 2000 in the account of Shri M. Hirianna Gowda does not absolve him of the charges proved against him. In fact, Shri Govindaswamy in his reply to the bank has stated that he was not well and as such, he remained absent. However, at this juncture, he has stated that he had gone to Chickmagalur in order to recover the Cancard liability as per the instructions of the Senior Manager and branch officials. However, Shri T.M. Bhat, Chief Manager and Shri D. Muralinarayanan, then Sr. Manager have emphatically denied for having permitted Shri H. Govindaswamy to visit Chickmagalur in order to recover the cancard liability from Shri Hirianna Gowda. Therefore, the contention of the CSE for remaining absent particularly during the period and after lodging the complaint by the branch, does not merit any consideration.

For the reasons stated supra, and taking into account the documentary evidence brought on record, it is clearly established the involvement of H. Govindaswamy in encashing a cheque of Rs. 18.50 lakhs from the account of Smt. Sarala Amalorpavam, thereby exposing the Bank to huge financial loss. Therefore, I have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the charges levelled against H. Govindaswamy has been conclusively established and he has committed gross misconduct as mentioned in the chargesheet. The above acts of H. Govindaswamy are prejudicial to the interest of the Bank which are serious in nature, and therefore, he has also committed gross misconduct in this regard."

10. Now therefore, in the light of the above, findings of the enquiry officer supported by evidence and reasonings and in view of the fact that DE is held to be fair and proper a very heavy burden cast upon the first party to establish before this tribunal that findings suffered from perversity. As could be seen, it is neither the case of 'no evidence' or 'no legal evidence'. As many as 9 witnesses were examined for the management including two Chief Managers, namely MW5 and MW8 apart from the Investigation Officer, MW9. On the first allegation that the first party made alteration in the courier register with regard to the covers handed over to the courier boys namely, MW3 and MW4, there is ample and sufficient evidence brought in the statements of the said two witnesses supported by the statement of MW2, Smt. Leela Sudhakar, Proprietrix of M/s. Amrutha Associates (Courier service) and the documents namely the letter dated 26-10-98 and

the bill/invoice dated 2-6-98 at Ex.MEX. 9 & 10 issued by the said Courier service to the manager of Cunnigham branch. In the aforesaid testimony of MW2 to MW4 and the documents at Ex. MEX. 9 and 10, it has been very much brought out by the management that the first party altered the figures in the courier register with regard to the covers handed over by the first party to the courier boys. It has come in the evidence that on 15-5-1998 the first party handed over 14 covers instead of 16 covers to the courier boy by name Arokia Rajah holding back the two covers one containing the cheque in question meant to be sent to Bellary main branch. On 16-5-1998 when the other courier boy by name Pradeep came to the bank to collect Tappal, he compelled the said boy to make entry in the courier register with regard to the other two covers as if they were delivered to him on 15-5-98 itself. Learned counsel for the first party referred to certain statements of these two boys in their cross examination to discredit their evidence but in my opinion on the point in question their evidence has remained unshaken. There is no motive attributed to the evidence of said two boys as to why they should make a statement against the first party. The arguments for the first party that the courier service since has got business with the bank, they have favoured the management, does not carry much weight. That apart as noted above, the lady who runs the said courier service also has been examined and she in no uncertain terms stated that their courier service rather MW3 and 4 have not received the cover containing the cheque meant to be delivered to Bellary main branch. Accordingly she has also given a letter at MEX.9 and the bill/invoice at Ex.M10 to speak to the fact that the cover meant for Bellary main branch has not been received by the said courier service to be delivered to the said branch. Therefore, there are not good reasons not to act upon the testimony of MW2 to 4 and the documents at Ex. MEX.9 and 10. The contention for the first party that Ex.MEX.10 is full of contradictions with regard to the Tappal received by the Courier service as some of the letters sent by the bank through the said courier service are not at all found in the said invoice is of no consequence. It may be that there are some contradictions in that respect but the fact that the cover meant to be sent to Bellary main branch has never been received by the said courier service remains very much established in the aforesaid documents and statements of MW2 to MW4. Allegation against the first party that he made a false entry in the courier register/book maintained by the bank purporting to have received the advice from the Bellary branch in respect of the said cheque again has been proved by sufficient evidence. The contention of the first party that he did not make any such entry and that the hand writing of the entry has not been subjected to experts opinion and therefore, such an entry cannot be acted upon is not very much acceptable, when the competent witnesses including the Investigation Officer have deposed to the said fact and their statement on the point has not been shaken very much during the course of

his cross examination for the first party before the enquiry officer. It was not obligatory on the part of the enquiry officer to get expert's opinion about the said entry. It was also not felt necessary by him since the inward courier register was under the charge of the first party and and it is he who was supposed to make entry in the said register. Moreover, it is not the case of the first party that somebody else in the bank had made such an entry. Therefore, these two allegations made in the charge sheet have been proved by sufficient and legal evidence and findings of the enquiry on these two points in my opinion did not suffer from perversity.

11. Now, coming to the other two allegations, namely the conduct of the first party in remaining absent from duty till he got the Anticipatory bail order and that said Smt. Sarala in the presence of MW5 & MW8 made a statement before the police involving the first party rather helping her in getting the said cheque cleared are not proved by the management by legal and sufficient evidence. The fact that first party attended the bank on 6-10-1998 and worked for half day and left the office without information and that on 12-10-1998 he attended the office signed the register and then worked for half day and left the office without taking the permission and that from 13-10-1998 onwards he remained absent till he was relieved from the branch in absentiam to report at SS(W)BCO in terms of order w.e.f. 3-11-98 and that he reported duty along with the Anticipatory Bail order only on 2-11-98 has been very much spoken to in the statement of MW8 and there is nothing worth elicited from him on this point to suggest otherwise. Statement of MW8 also gets support from the documents at Ex.MEX. 13. However, only because the first party remained absent from duty for few days and then reported back to duty along with Anticipatory Bail Order, no inference can be drawn that he was involved in the alleged fraud committed on the bank. May be that he had an apprehension of being arrested by the police after having come to know the fact that a police complaint was filed with regard to the said incident. Similarly the evidences of MW 5 & 8 coupled with their statements at Ex.MEX. 11 is not the evidence in the eye of law to suggest that first party was involved in committing fraud with regard to the cheque in question. It is said that said Smt. Sarala when was present along with MW5 & 8 in the Police Station, she disclosed the name of first party as a person who helped her in getting her cheque encashed. MW5 & 8 said to have made a joint statement accordingly at Ex.MEX. 11 to MW9 and based on that statement the Investigation Officer confirmed the information that it was the first party who was involved for committing the fraud in question. First of all the above said statement, Ex.MEX. 11 as far as referring to the statement of Smt. Sarala was an hearsay evidence. Undisputedly MW9 neither recorded the statements of MW 5 & 8 nor recorded the statement of said Smt. Sarala. No sufficient explanation was offered by the Investigation Officer in not recording their statements during the course of

investigation. Strangely enough these two responsible officers of the bank had given the above said statements without putting the date and it is here we cannot brush aside lightly the contention of the first party that it was a statement created to suit the management case. Therefore, findings of the enquiry officer on these two allegations made against the first party in my opinion are not supported by sufficient and legal evidence and therefore, suffered from perversity.

12. Now a question arises as to whether the aforesaid misconduct committed by the first party in making alterations in the outward and inward courier registers is alone sufficient for the officers of the bank to release the cheque amount in favour of the said account holder. It is not in dispute that Smt. Sarala had opened her account with Cunningham Road Branch despite her having account of Frazer Town Branch of the management itself. It is not in dispute that the incident of clearance of the above said cheque had taken place just within 20 days of her opening of the account. As noted above, the above said two circulars called upon the bank officers to be on guard, in the cases of newly opened accounts for a period of six months specially on the transactions involving huge amounts and it is also made clear that whenever there is a transaction in respect of OSCs of Rs. 10 lakhs and above, the amount shall be remitted through cross demand draft only. In the instant case the guidelines in the said two circulars have been thrown to wind by the officers of the bank working at the relevant point of time. The Investigation Officer in his report marked at Ex. MEX. 1 at page 5 relevant for the purpose made the following observations.

"The fraud came to light only after the reconciliation of entries in HO Summaries at IBAR Section. The branch advice has been responded by Shri Guruprasad, Officer and signature of the signatory in the branch advice has been cancelled by Shri Guruprasad despite the fact that there is absolutely no similarity between the signatures appearing on the advice and specimen signature. He has nowhere stated that he obtained specific permission for responding the branch advice, from Shri B.G. Kini. Shri Guruprasad in his letter addressed to the Deputy General Manager has stated that he responded the branch advice with IBA 14706 dated 17-5-1998 in the system as per the instructions of Shri B.G. Kini, Sr. Manager since the credit was in the form of Branch advice. He has also stated that Shri B.G. Kini was very particular to pass the credit to the said account as he had full information about the cheque sent for collection and he had verified with the lodge of the cheque which is being the sale proceeds of land/estate at Bellary and if credit is delayed it may turn into customers complaint as the amount was huge. He has also stated that he remembers to have frozen the debits in the said account for want of certain clarifications."

13. His observations on page 8 with regard to the procedure to be followed in the cases like one on hand is as follows :—

"Shri B.G. Kini, Senior Manager is not in order in permitting/instructing Shri Guruprasad to credit the proceeds of OSC basing on the information given by the account holder without complete verification of the fact. He could have contacted Bellary main branch over phone immediately to verify the genuineness of the branch advice before parting with the amount since the amount involved is huge. Since the account was newly opened and proceeds came by way of branch advice instead of DD and the amount was substantial, he should have handled the situation carefully and diligently."

14. Therefore, as argued for the first party had the then competent bank officers particularly Shri Guruprasad and Shri Kini followed the guidelines and the proper procedure required in clearing the realization proceeds, the fraud in question could not have happened. However, only because the aforesaid officers have not been vigilant and have cleared the realization proceeds towards the said cheque not adhering to the guidelines, the first party cannot be absolved of the deed of misconduct committed by him in falsification of the records of the bank. He may not have committed the actual fraud but certainly has made an attempt and preparations towards commission of the fraud by the party concerned, of course, subject to the collusion by other officers of the bank. The misconduct committed by the first party also cannot be viewed leniently for the reason that in the banking institutions every word and figure in the bank of accounts, matters lot of importance. If the official of the bank himself is to indulge in falsification of the bank records, then the security of the bank towards the public money will be at stake. However, keeping in view of the fact that there is no direct nexus between the misconduct committed by the first party and the very realization of proceeds of the cheque in favour of the above said account holder, that too, made by the officers of the bank in disregard to the guidelines and the minimum common prudence being exercised by them in not going through and ascertaining the actual advice generated by the first party and in not making required enquiry with Bellary main branch, it appears to me that ends of justice will be met if the punishment of dismissal awarded against the first party is converted into the punishment of Compulsory retirement from the date of punishment order. Accordingly, the reference is answered and following Award is passed :

#### AWARD

The punishment of Dismissal ordered against the first party is converted into Compulsory Retirement from the date of original punishment order. No order to cost.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 16th February, 2006)

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2006

का. आ. 1068.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 119/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-02-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एले-12012/45/2003-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2006

S.O. 1068.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 119/2003) of the Central Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, received by the Central Government on 24-02-2006.

[No. L-12012/45/2003-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR, COURT CHENNAI

Monday, the 19th December, 2005

#### PRESENT

K. Jayaraman, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 119/2003

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Union Bank of India and their workman)

#### BETWEEN

Smt. T. Parvathy I Party/Petitioner  
AND

The Senior Manager (P) : II Party/Management  
Union Bank of India  
Chennai

#### APPEARANCES

For the Petitioner : M/s. K. M. Ramesh,  
Advocates

For the Management : M/s. T. S. Gopalan & Co.  
Advocates

#### AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-12012/45/2003-IR(B-II) dated 13-6-2003/18-7-2003 has referred this industrial dispute to this

Tribunal for adjudication. The Schedule mentioned in that order is :

“Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India in terminating the services of Smt. T. Parvathy with effect from 29-01-2002 is legal and justified? If not, what relief is she entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I. D. No. 119/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner joined the services of II Party/Management in its Besant Nagar branch on 30-10-1998 as Casual sub-staff on daily wages and II Party/Management instead of regularising her service illegally and unjustifiably terminated her from service on 29-1-2002. Even the Petitioner's representations and also notices for which there was no response. Though the Petitioner had worked continuously without any break for more than three years the Respondent/Management has not regularised her service and they have terminated her service which is totally arbitrary, illegal and unjustified. The Petitioner has worked for more than 240 days in each calendar year especially preceding one calendar year prior to her illegal termination. The Respondent has violated the mandatory provisions of Section 25 F, 25G and 25H of the Industrial Disputes Act and the persons who have joined service as Casual Labourers subsequent to the Petitioner have been regularised in service and they are still in service. The action of the Respondent is also in violation of circular issued by Central Office of the Respondent/Bank. Hence, the Petitioner prays that an award may be passed to reinstate the Petitioner in service with continuity of service, back wages and all other attendant benefits.

4. As against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that the Respondent/Bank has fixed number of posts on each category for each branch and the appointments are made only after the sanctioned posts. The Respondent/Bank being a public sector undertaking, no one can gain entry into service of the bank by back door or influence or collusion or by taking advantage of any omission or failure on the part of its officers. Further, the sub-staff category was filled up by the Respondent/Bank from among the candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange. It is not uncommon in the Respondent/Bank that on occasions like opening of a new branch, without the knowledge or authority of Regional Office, the concerned Branch Manager have engaged local person to attend the cleaning work and wages paid to them is debited to general expenditure account. Such engagement is neither permitted or authorised and it will not be binding

on the bank. On 30-10-1998 when the Respondent/Bank opened a branch at Besant Nagar, it has deployed the part time sweeper attached to Adyar branch to Besant Nagar branch. When the part-time sweeper of Adyar branch was not available, the branch may have engaged the Petitioner for cleaning the premises. On 4-9-99 one Mrs. Sumathi, part-time sweeper attached to Adyar branch was posted to Besant Nagar branch. Though, it is a part of duties of regular part-time sweepers to clean the toilet, there is practice in some of the branches that they decline to attend the work of cleaning the toilet and local person is engaged for cleaning the toilet. On 4-3-2000 One Mr. Selvaraj, Daftry, Madras Main branch was posted as sub-staff to Besant Nagar branch. The Petitioner was lastly engaged in November, 2001. Her engagement was neither regular nor continuous but it is only an *ad-hoc* arrangement till regular part-time sweeper was posted. She was only attending to the cleaning of premises. Therefore, irregular engagement of the Petitioner was done by the local Manager on his own volition and the same could not create a right in her favour to claim employment. The Petitioner was not working continuously. She was engaged to attend to cleaning work which was hardly for an hour or two. The Petitioner was not sponsored by Employment Exchange and she could not be considered for regularisation in the services of Respondent/Bank. Merely, by reason of fact that she was engaged for some days by the Besant Nagar branch between 1998 and 2001 she could not be said to have been employed in the services of the Respondent/Bank. Further, her non-engagement could not amount to termination much less retrenchment within the meaning of Section 2 (oo) of the Act. There are only 30 vouchers evidencing the payment of wages to Petitioner between 19-12-98 and 30-11-2001 which clearly shows the factual position about the days of her engagement. Now the Respondent/Bank is saddled with excess manpower and in the year 2001 it had put up a VRS, pursuant to which number of employees in all categories left their service and those vacancies are not filled up. Therefore, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the claim of the Petitioner may be dismissed with costs.

5. Again, the Petitioner in the rejoinder stated that it is not true and correct to say that the II Party/Management was appointing persons only against sanctioned posts. In reality the persons like the Petitioner are engaged for doing sweeping and scavenging work in almost all branches of the Respondent/Bank. It is also now well settled that for menial jobs, the question of sponsoring by Employment Exchange does not arise. It is false to allege that the Petitioner was engaged in Besant Nagar branch only on the days the regular part-time sweeper of Adyar Branch was not available. On the other hand, the Petitioner was engaged continuously without any break whatsoever. It is also not true to say that the petitioner was not engaged after November, 2001. The Petitioner was terminated only on 29-1-2002 and till such time, she was engaged regularly. The Petitioner was working in the branch right from morning

to close of banking hours. The Petitioner has worked between 30-10-98 to 29-1-02 on all working days. Hence, the Petitioner prays an award may be passed in her favour.

6. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are—

- (i) "Whether the action of the Respondent/Bank in terminating the services of the Petitioner with effect from 29-01-2002 is legal and justified?"
- (ii) "To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?"

#### Point No. 1:

7. The contention of the Petitioner is that she was engaged as a part-time employee of the Respondent/Bank from 30-10-98 to 29-1-2002 and on that date, the Respondent/Bank without following rules and mandatory provisions has terminated her service and therefore, she has raised this dispute. On the other hand, the Respondent contended that the Petitioner was not engaged continuously for a period of three years and she has been engaged when the permanent part-time sweeper attached to the branch was not available for cleaning the premises. It was only an *ad-hoc* arrangement till the regular part-time sweeper was posted and she was only attending cleaning of the premises and that too for an hour or two in a day and she is not entitled to the relief as claimed by her.

8. In order to substantiate her claim the Petitioner has examined herself as WW1 and produced documents Ex. W1 to W6 which are copy of payment vouchers for payment of wages to her namely 15 which are marked as Ex. W1 series and copy of letter sent by her to Respondent/Bank as Ex. W2, copy of legal notice issued by Petitioner as Ex. W3. Again on 19-4-2002 she has issued legal notice, copy of which is marked as Ex. W4. Copy of the dispute raised by Petitioner before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) is marked as Ex. W5 and copy of reply submitted by II Party/Management is marked as Ex. W6. As against this, the Respondent/Management examined one Mr. R. Prabakhar, who is working as Senior Manager (P) as MW1 and marked 3 documents as Ex. M1 to M3. Ex. M1 is the copy of statement showing cash payment details made to Petitioner from 6-11-98 to 30-1-01. Ex. M2 and M3 are copy of transfer orders issued to Mrs. T. Sumathi and Sri M. Selvaraj respectively, who were posted Besant Nagar branch.

9. Learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that in I.A. No. 47/2004 this Tribunal has ordered the Respondent to produce muster roll of Besant Nagar for the years 1998 to 2002 and also permitted the Petitioner's advocate to go and inspect the documents before the Respondent/Management. But, the Respondent/Management though have shown some of the documents, have not produced the entire documents for perusal and have not produced the muster roll, even after the order passed by this Tribunal and in such circumstances, and adverse inference can be drawn against the Respondent/Management to the effect

that if the documents are produced before this Tribunal, it will be against the interest of the Respondent/Management. Further, during the inspection of the Petitioner's advocate, the Petitioner's advocate has prepared a statement and the said statements are marked as Ex. W11 and W12. Further, the petitioner's advocate has also marked copy of reply submitted by II Party/Management before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) dated 21-10-2002 as Ex. W7 and copy of notice issued by Respondent's advocate to Respondent as Ex. W8 and copy of notice issued by Petitioner's advocate to Respondent's advocate as Ex. W9 and the copy of minutes of inspection carried out by Petitioner's advocate in the Respondent/Bank at Besant Nagar branch as Ex. W10.

10. Learned counsel for the petitioner contended that even from the statement produced by him after inspecting some of the documents it is clear that the Petitioner has worked for more than 240 days between May, 1999 and April, 2000 and if we include Saturdays and Sundays in between these periods, it must be concluded that the Petitioner has worked for more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 calendar months and as per the judgement of Supreme Court reported in 1985 II LLN 817 WORKMAN OF AMERICAN EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION VS. AMERICAN EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION and in 1985 II LLN 830 STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS OF INDIA LTD. Vs. A PARTHASARATHY AND ANOTHER, the Petitioner deemed to have been completed 240 days in a continuous period of 12 calendar months and therefore, the Respondent/Management have not followed the mandatory provisions under section 25F of the I.D. Act and as such, the order of termination passed by the Respondent/Management is ab initio void and the Petitioner is to be reinstated in service as prayed for in the claim statement. In 1985 II LLN 817 the Supreme Court has stated that expression 'actually worked under the employer' in Section 25B (2) (a) (ii) of I.D. Act must necessarily comprehend all those days during which the workman was in the employment of employer and for which he had been paid wages either under express or implied contract of service or by compulsion of statute, standing orders etc. to give any other meaning to that expression would bring the object of Section 25F very close to frustration. It is not possible to limit that expression only to those days which are mentioned in the explanation to Section 25B(2) for the purpose of calculating the number of days on which the workmen had actually worked though he had not so worked. The explanation is only clarificatory as all explanations are and cannot be used to limit the expanse of main provision. In 1985 II LLN 830 the Supreme Court has held that "number of days on which the workmen worked under the employer would be less than 240 days, if Sundays and other holidays for which the workman were paid wages were excluded has already been answered by us in the

case of Workmen of American Express International Banking Corporation and as such, if we calculate the number of days worked by the Petitioner, it must have been more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 calendar months. Under such circumstances, the prayer for reinstatement is to be allowed."

11. On the other hand, learned counsel for the Respondent contended that even though the above two judgements have stated that Saturday, Sundays and other holidays are to be added and it should be calculated for 240 days, recently, in 2005 II LLJ 128 the Division Bench of High Court of Punjab & Haryana have held that "with regard to daily wagers it is ordinarily understood that they have no pay scale and they have no increment and they are paid for the days they have worked. A daily wager in comparison to a regular employee employed under the service rules, may work on holidays and Sundays as well and shall definitely be paid if he might have worked on such holidays" and applying this ratio the facts of Workmen of American Express International Banking Corporation's case cannot be possibly be applied to the facts of this present case. He relied on the rulings reported in that case, wherein the Division Bench of Punjab & Haryana High Court has held that "workmen in the present case was a daily wager and was not paid for Sundays & other holidays either under the expression or implied contract of service or by compulsion of statute, standing orders etc. and there was no obligation on the part of employer to pay to the workman wages for the period that he had not worked be it Sundays or otherwise. Under such circumstances, there could never be any justification for adding Sundays to the tally of 206 working days." Applying this principle in the present case, even assuming for argument sake that the Petitioner has completed 216 days during the Period from May, 1999 to April, 2000, we cannot add Sundays and other holidays since there is no obligation on the part of the employer to pay for Sundays and other holidays either under express or implied contract of service or by compulsion of statute or by standing orders. Under such circumstances, the burden of proving the fact that she has worked for 240 days in a continuous period of 12 calendar months is upon the Petitioner and the Petitioner has not established this fact with any satisfactory evidence. Under such circumstances, the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief. Learned counsel for the Respondent further relied on the rulings reported in 2004 4 LLN 839 MADHYA PRADESH ELECTRICITY BOARD Vs. HARIRAM wherein the Supreme Court has held that "drawing of an adverse inference due to non-production of muster-rolls for the years 1991-02 in the absence of the said pleading, was wholly erroneous on the part of the Industrial Court and the High Court, Moreover, the said Courts erred in basing an order of reinstatement solely on an adverse inference drawn erroneously, especially in view of the fact that the Labour Court had held against the workmen."

Relying on this decision, learned counsel for the Respondent contended that though this Tribunal has ordered to produce muster roll between the years 1998 to 2002, merely because the said documents were not produced before this Tribunal, this Tribunal cannot take any adverse inference due to non-production of muster rolls.

12. But, I find there is no point in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent because only after contest in I.A. petition, this Tribunal had ordered the Respondent to produce the muster roll for the years 1998 to 2002 and if the documents are produced before this Tribunal, definitely it would establish the fact whether the Petitioner has worked for more than 240 days or not. But without producing the documents and without showing the documents before the counsel for the Petitioner, it cannot be said that the Petitioner has not established before this Tribunal that she has worked for more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 calendar months. Though the Respondent's counsel relied on the rulings reported in Punjab & Haryana High Court, I find the Supreme Court has clearly held in the case of Workmen of American Express International Banking Corporation that Sundays and other holidays must be included in the 240 days calculation as mentioned under section 25B (2). Under such circumstances, I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner. The Petitioner has produced documents to show that she has worked for 216 days between May, 1999 and April, 2000 and if we calculate Sundays & holidays in between these periods, it has to be concluded that the Petitioner has worked for more than 240 days in a continuous period of 12 calendar months. Further, even after this Tribunal's order in I.A. petition, the Respondent have neither produced the muster rolls pertaining to 1998 to 2002 before this Tribunal nor they have shown all the documents to the counsel for the Petitioner as ordered. Under such circumstances, I find this Tribunal can take adverse inference to the effect that if these documents are produced before this Court, it would definitely prove the contention against the Respondent. Under such circumstances, I find this point in favour of the Petitioner.

#### Point No. 2

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled to?

13. In view of my foregoing findings that the action of the Respondent/Management in terminating the services of the Petitioner is not legal and justified, I find the Petitioner is to be reinstated in service.

14. But, again the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that the Petitioner was alleged to be terminated during February, 2002 and considering the long period for which the workman remained out of touch with the job, compensation in lieu of reinstatement alone would be a proper relief. For this, he relied on the rulings reported in 2003 (3) LLJ 928 RESIDENT ENGINEER, HOUSING

BOARD, KOTA VS. LOKHPAT AND ANOTHER wherein the Division Bench of Rajasthan High Court has held that "services of Respondent/workman was terminated in the year 1983 and he worked in the department for a short period of 19 months and gap from 1983 when his services were terminated till the date of passing of the award namely 3rd January, 1995 was a long one. Even between the date of termination service of the Respondent workman and as of now 20 years have elapsed. If he is to be reinstated he could only be reinstated on daily wage basis on the minimum of the wages. The possibility of Respondent workman remaining employed elsewhere during this period of 20 years cannot be ruled out altogether and his reinstatement may result in further complications and administrative difficulties as that post might have been manned by some other person. In a case, where a workman has remained not in touch with the job for such a long period of time, it may not be expedient to order reinstatement while setting aside the order of his termination and in such a case, compensation in lieu of reinstatement, ought to be ordered." Relying on this decision, learned counsel for the respondent contended that even if the Tribunal has come to a conclusion that the Petitioner is to be reinstated in service, in view of the said decision, compensation in lieu of reinstatement could be a proper relief.

15. But, I think in this case, the Petitioner was terminated only in the year 2002 and now we are in 2005 and therefore, it cannot be said that the Petitioner is out of touch with her job. Under such circumstances, I direct the Respondent to reinstate the Petitioner into service, with continuity of service, with all attendant benefits. With regard to back wages, I find the Petitioner has not adduced any evidence with regard to her non-employment during that period. As such, I find an order for half of the back wages would be proper relief in the circumstances shown before this Tribunal.

16. Therefore, I direct the Respondent/Management to reinstate the Petitioner into service forthwith with continuity of service and all other attendant and consequential benefits and with regard to back wages, she is entitled to half of the back wages.

17. Thus, the reference is answered accordingly. (Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 19th December, 2005.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

#### Witnesses Examined:—

For the I Party/Workman : Smt. T. Parvathy, WWI  
For the Respondent Management : Sri R. Prabhakar MWI

#### Documents Marked:

For the I Party/Petitioner:

Ex. No.	Date	Description
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W1 series Nil	Xerox copy of the payment vouchers 15 nos.
W2 16-02-02	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent/Bank
W3 16-04-2002	Xerox copy of the legal notice issued by Petitioner To Respondent/Management
W4 19-04-2002	Xerox copy of the legal notice issued by Petitioner To II Party/Management
W5 24-06-2002	Xerox copy of the 2A petition filed by Petitioner
W6 28-10-2002	Xerox copy of the reply filed by Respondent/Management
W7 21-10-2002	Xerox copy of the letter from II Party / Management to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)
W8 22-04-04	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent advocate to Respondent/Management
W9 13-09-2004	Xerox copy of the letter from I Party advocate to II Party/Management advocate
W10 23-04-2005	Xerox copy of the minutes of inspection carried out by I Party's advocate at Besant Nagar branch
W11 Nil	Statement showing number of days worked by Petitioner in Respondent/ Bank
W12 Nil	Statement showing lumpsum payment of wages paid to Petitioner by Besant Nagar branch
For the II Party/Management:—	
Ex. No. Date	Description
M1 Nil	Xerox copy of the statement showing details of cash Payment made to Petitioner
M2 04-09-99	Xerox copy of the order of transfer issued to Smt. Sumathi
M3 04-03-200	Xerox copy of the order of transfer issued to Sri Selvaraj.

**ग्राम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, 4 मार्च, 2006

**का. आ. 1069.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 16 मार्च, 2006 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और 77,78,79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“आंध्र प्रदेश-पश्चिम गोदावरी जिले के अन्तर्गत पालकोल्लु नगरपालिका एवं राजस्व ग्राम की सीमा में आने वाले सभी क्षेत्र :—लंकला, कोडेरू, भगेश्वरम, पूलालपल्ली, उल्लमपल्ली, चिंतपल्ली दिगमरु, चिट्टवरम, पेदममिडिपल्ली, वरिधानम, चंदपल्ली, गोरिटाड़ा, दग्गुलूरु, बल्लिपाडु कापवरम, पालकोल्लु मण्डल/ग्राम पंचायत के एस. चिककाला

तथा पोडुरू मंडल के राजस्व गाँव-मट्टपल्ली जिन्नैरु, वेदंगी और पेनुमादम तथा यलमंचली मंडल के अडविपालेम और मेडपाडु राजस्व ग्राम।”

[संख्या एस-38013/27/2006-एस. एस.-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 4th March, 2006

**S.O. 1069.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 16th March, 2006 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and 77,78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely:—

“All the area falling within the limits of Palakol Municipality and Revenue Villages of Palakol, Lankala Koderu, Bhaggeswaram, Poolalpalli, Ullamparru, Chintaparru, Digamarru, Chittavaram, Pedamanida-Palli, Varidhanam, Chandaparru, Gorintada, Dagguluru, Ballipadu, Kapavaram, S. Chikkala of Palakol Mandal/Gram Panchayat and Reveune Villages of Mattaparru, Jinneru, Vedangi and Penumadam of Poduru Mandal and Revenue Villages of Adavipalem and Medapadu of Yalamanchali Mandal of West Godawari District of Andhra Pradesh.”

[No.S-38013/27/2006-S.S..I]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 4 मार्च, 2006

**का. आ. 1070.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 16 मार्च, 2006 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा 77,78,79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में चित्तूर जिले के नगरी मण्डल में राजस्व ग्राम थडुकु की सीमा में आने वाले सभी क्षेत्र।”

[संख्या एस-38013/28/2006-एस. एस.-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 4th March, 2006

**S.O. 1070.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 16th March, 2006 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and

Chapter-V and VI (except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely :—

“All the Areas Falling within the Limits of Thaduku Reveune Village in Nagari Mandal of Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh.”

[No.S-38013/28/2006-S.S..I]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 4 मार्च, 2006

**का. आ. 1071.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 16 मार्च, 2006 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की चुकी है) के उपबन्ध हांरियाणा राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्:—

क्रं सं०	राजस्व भाग	हदबस्त सं०	जिला
1	2	3	4
1. सैक्टर-3, पंचकुला	दैवी नगर	384	पंचकुला
2. सैक्टर-4, व 5, पंचकुला	जुडिया	379	पंचकुला
	भैंसा टिब्बा	377	पंचकुला
	हरिपुर	383	पंचकुला
	फिरोजपुर कलॉ	386	पंचकुला
	फिरोजपुर खुर्द	387	पंचकुला
3. सैक्टर-6, पंचकुला	जुडिया	379	पंचकुला
4. सैक्टर-7, पंचकुला	जुडिया	379	पंचकुला
	दीला	380	पंचकुला
5. सैक्टर-9 व 10, पंचकुला	दामसू	381	पंचकुला
6. सैक्टर-11, पंचकुला	रैली-रेला	369	पंचकुला

[संख्या एस-38013/26/2006-एस. एस.-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 4th March, 2006

**S.O. 1071.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 16th March, 2006 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Haryana namely :—

Sl. No.	Revenue Village	Hadbast No.	District
1. Sector-3, Panchkula	Devi Nagar	384	Panchkula
1. Sector-4 and 5, Panchkula	Judian	379	Panchkula
	Bhainsa	377	Panchkula
	Tibba	377	Panchkula
	Hari Pur	383	Panchkula
	Ferozpur	386	Panchkula
	Ferozpur Khurd	387	Panchkula
3. Sector-6, Panchkula	Judian	379	Panchkula
4. Sector-7, Panchkula	Judian	379	Panchkula
	Dhilan	380	Panchkula
5. Sector-9 and 10, Panchkula	Dhansoo	381	Panchkula
6. Sector-11, Panchkula	Raili Raila	369	Panchkula

[No.S-38013/26/2006-S.S..I]

K. C. JAIN, Director